The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 29, 1872.

We record, to-day, two severe earthquake shocks, one of which, occurring in the Caucasus region of Western Asia, destroyed a town, of whose inhabitants 137 perished in the ruins. The other happened in Inyo County, Nevada, and was, if the accounts be not exaggerated, the severest shock ever experienced within the limits of the United States. The casualties to human life and limb were not numerous, owing to the sparseness of the population and the rudeness of the habitations in that part of the country.

It appears from accounts lately received at Washington that the people of Texas have suffered to the extent of $6,000,000 from the raiding of the Mexican border banditti during the past six years. This is less than one-thirteenth the amount plundered from the people of the country by manufacturers of woollen goods (over and above all Government revenues), yet the Government has become much concerned about the Mexican robberies, going so far as to blockade Mexican ports—an act of war—while the woollen freebooters are, like Mr. Ferry and his fellow-lumbermen, kept close under the State's protecting wing.

Libel suits are, after all, of some utility, aside from the few cases in which defamed virtue rescues its good name from the assaults of malice or wantonness. Here is the case of General Trochu against the Paris *Figaro*, which, upon trial, is developing many facts of legitimate interest to the public, relative to the conduct of the Imperial army and household, in that smoky, sulphurous, volcanic period immediately preceding the dissolution of the Empire. The evidence thus far, which has, apparently, been summoned up by the plaintiff himself, goes to establish Trochu's loyalty and patriotism, the impugning of which by the *Figaro* constituted the libel charged.

At Springfield, yesterday, the Revenue bill emerged from the last stage of the long and rough journey to which it had been condemned by the quibbles and scruples of legislative Solons, and reposes serenely in the hands of the Engrossing Clerk and the expectation of a prompt signature from the Executive. The Burnt Records bill is also progressing favorably, and is expected to pass the Senate to-day as revised to meet the objections of the Governor. Two important acts recently passed received the Executive signature yesterday, viz.: the Fees and Salaries act and the Congressional Apportionment act. The Legislature does not seem disposed for any radical railroad legislation this session, the Senate having yesterday treated with equal disfavor Vaughan's bill for the regulation of freight tariffs, and Harlan's bill for the abolition of the Railroad Commission.

It is plain that New Jersey's other name is still the State of Camden and Amboy. A bill has been for some time pending in the Legislature of that State for the incorporation of a railroad between New York and Philadelphia, which should compete with the Camden & Amboy Road in carrying the immense traffic now monopolized by the latter. The bill passed the House of Representatives, and a despatch from Trenton, four days ago, said "nine-tenths of the people are in favor of the bill. In view of this, it is thought that the Senate will concur with the Assembly, since they will hardly dare oppose so powerful a public sentiment." This presumptuous assertion receives a stinging rebuke in the announcement of the vote by which the Senate yesterday gave the bill the *coup de grace*, viz.: For the bill, 6; against it, 12.

They had a great time in the United States Senate last evening. The long tariff debates ended in a grand transformation scene or can-can, in which all party lines and schemes for the session disappeared, and evidences of confusion and demoralization loomed up in their place. It was every Senator for himself, and confusion overtake the hindmost. John Sherman proved to be the hindmost, and at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, he saw his pet tariff scheme, over which he and his Finance Committee had been racking their brains all the session, tricked out in an incongruous garniture of free tea and coffee, a curtailed suit of Internal Revenue reduction, and other ill-fitting apparel, and thus sent to the other end of the Capitol, there to remain in hopeless neglect, while the Ways and Means Committee goes on to finish, report, and probably pass, its own measure for the reduction of taxes. Scott's motive in pressing the wholesale reductions comprised in his amendments to the House Tea and Coffee bill was evidently to so cripple the revenues that a reduction of the iron and coal tariffs would become impracticable; but he has apparently over-shot the mark. The two houses of Congress have appeared to understand each other very illy upon the tariff subject ever since it came up this session. Now it has become perfectly evident that one of them at least does not understand itself; the two being, apparently, farther apart in their views than ever.

We devote considerable space to the proceedings of a meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska, in favor of the Omaha side of the terminus quarrel between the latter city and Council Bluffs, or, rather, between the Union Pacific Railway corporation and the people of the United States. The Convention is said to have been mainly composed of Omaha people; but its resolutions claim to treat the question on general rather than local grounds. They especially impugn the action of the Iowa Legislature in usurping, as they say, the Congressional function of regulating inter-State commerce, and attempting to "make Nebraska a mere tributary province" of Iowa. This is putting rather strongly the effect of the action of the Iowa roads, which has not, so far as we can learn, been affected much, one way or another, by the Iowa legislation. The Convention also resolved in favor of that time-honored embryonic railroad from Omaha down the Missouri, and appointed a Committee to visit the St. Louis Board of Trade for the purpose of furthering such an enterprise. There is no doubt that this Committee will be successful in its mission, and that the St. Louis Board of Trade will "come down" liberally with resolutions in favor of the proposed railroad. If it should not, the Committee can help themselves to any of the old sets of resolutions which the said Board of Trade has been adopting in behalf of this and similar railroad projects, at brief intervals, for the last seven years. There must be at least half-a-dozen sets of resolutions on file at the St. Louis Board of Trade in favor of this identical Omaha Railroad. But when it comes to asking St. Louis capital or Eastern capital to build such a road, the reply is altogether different.

The produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, and more active except in provisions. Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $11.25a11.30 cash; $11.30 seller April; and $11.52 1-2a11.55 seller May. Lard was dull, and tame at $8.10a8.15 cash or seller April; and $8.30 seller May. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short ribs; and 6 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were firmer and more active, at 88 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active, and averaged 3-4c per bu higher, closing at $1.20 cash; $1.20 1-8a1.20 1-4 seller April; and $1.25 3-8a1.25 5-8 seller May. Corn was more active, and firm at the outside prices of Wednesday, closing at 37 7-8a38c cash or seller April; and 41 7-8a... seller May. Oats were quiet and steady, the demand being very limited, closing at 30 3-4a31c for cash lots, the outside for current receipts, and 34 3-8c for seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 70c for seller April. Barley was dull and easier at 50c for seller April, and cash No. 2 nominal at 52a53c for fresh receipts. Live hogs were in light demand, and sales dragged at 10c decline, or at $4.15a4.50 for common to choice. The cattle market was active, but easier, owing to large receipts. Sheep met with a good demand at a reduction of 25c per 100 lbs. Sales were effected at $7.00a9.00 for medium to extra.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Finally Disposes of Its Tariff Bill.

An Extensive Cutting Down of Internal Taxation.

The Chicago Relief Bill Passed and Sent to the President.

Lumber Excepted from the Operations of the Bill.

The Wisconsin Land-Grant Bill Referred to a Committee of Conference.

Testimony of the Marquis de Chambrun Before the Arms-Sale Committee.

Conclusions Arrived at by a Council of Leading Democrats.

A Disposition Shown to Await the Action of the Cincinnati Convention.

Facts Brought Out by the Navy Department Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PASSAGE OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Chicago Relief bill was finally reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, and passed both houses with a single amendment in the second section, which excepts lumber. To conciliate Michigan and Wisconsin opposition, it was the understanding, yesterday, that an amendment should be made to the bill, extending its benefits so as to take in the burnt districts of these States. This amendment was not suggested to-day, but instead, Farwell offered an amendment excepting lumber. In this shape the bill went through the House without opposition, and in fifteen minutes thereafter was taken over to the Senate and passed in the same manner. It will be sent to the President to-morrow. It is explained by those having the bill in charge that the omission of lumber had become positively necessary to its success. Taking the last test vote in the House and it had but fifteen majority. The enemies of the bill were busy making combinations against it, and the antagonism of various special interests affected by the bill was becoming stronger each day. Before Dawes could get the floor to report, the House had already adopted a motion to adjourn until Monday, and the Scott-Garrett railroad contest bid fair to monopolize attention for some time to come. And, further, the Saginaw delegation of lumbermen here had agreed to furnish to Chicago as much lumber as the city wanted for building purposes, at one dollar per thousand cheaper than the market prices for last year. Farwell, Logan, and other friends of the bill, in consideration of all the above facts, concluded to make this compromise, which was agreed to by both the Michigan and Wisconsin delegates, and the bill was then rushed through without either further comment or opposition.

INCREASE OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate Postal Committee have instructed their Chairman to report in favor of increasing the China mail steamship service to $1,000,000, and semi-monthly trips.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Sub-Committee on Commerce, having charge of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, have now increased the items so as to foot up $5,000,000. They have decided to keep the total sum appropriated within this amount. Delegations from various sections of the country appear before the Committee almost every day with a view to secure liberal appropriations to their localities, but the Committee will in no event go beyond this sum.

THE ST. CROIX AND BAYFIELD LAND GRANT

was finally sent to the Conference Committee to-day, together with an amendment submitted by Mr. Casserly, to the effect that the Government should refund to settlers on those lands the amount of money *bona fide* paid by them for said lands. The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Carpenter, Pomeroy, and Kelley, who, with the exception of the latter, are very favorable to the extension of the grant. Subsequently, Ketchum, in the House, moved the appointment of a Conference Committee in that body, which was also agreed to. The Speaker has not yet made up the Committee, but it is understood that it will consist of Messrs. Ketchum, Holman and Rusk. It has all along been the hope of the friends of the scheme that they might accomplish in Conference Committee that which they have been so unsuccessful in obtaining in open session, and it now remains to be seen upon what foundation they have rested their anticipations.

WILL NOT PRESS HIS CLAIMS.

Representative Peck, of the Toledo District, informs his friends that he has concluded not to press his claims for renomination to the next Congress.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The report industriously circulated yesterday that General Baker is to retire from the Pension Office to make a place for General Walker, of the Indian Bureau, so that the latter place can be given to General Howard, is asserted at the Interior Department to be, in all its parts, without foundation.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The House agreed to some forty sections of the Steamboat law as reported by the Committee on Commerce, with some unimportant amendments. The forty-third section was stricken out on motion of Mr. Kerr, of Indiana. It treats of ocean and lakes, and was intended to put owners, officers, and crews of vessels employed in river navigation upon the same footing as their hitherto more-favored brethren on ocean and lakes.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD'S CASE.

Later developments relative to the action of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House in Comptroller Hulburd's case show that he had no notice whatever of the proposed action of the Committee, and that he was offered no opportunity for defence. The resolutions reported by the Committee was the act of five members of the Committee, three of whom are Democrats, and it places Mr. Hulburd in a false position. He has no intention of resigning, but will insist on a hearing. He is not afraid to expose his record, either for integrity or capacity, and is entirely willing to stand or fall upon a fair presentation of facts.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate, after a tedious, protracted, and complicated session of almost ten hours, has finally passed the Tariff bill, with an amendment covering the whole subject of internal taxes, and now has the field clear for other action. The results of the day and of the bill, which at last succeeded by the decisive vote of 35 to 4, may be summed up as follows: All internal taxes of every kind, including the unpaid income tax of 1871, except those on whiskey, malt, liquors, and tobacco, are repealed from the 1st of July next. Tea and coffee are placed on the free list, and the scale of duties reported by the Senate is agreed to. This result is a surprise to many of the Senators who aided in achieving it, but its practical effect will not probably be very great. The House will take no action on the bill at present, and it is more than likely that the Ways and Means Committee will go on steadily with its work without regard to the action of the Senate to-day. During the early part of to-day's session matters dragged along much in their usual fashion, with an occasional lively burst until nearly 5 o'clock, when Mr. Hamlin moved to substitute for the first section of the Free Tea and Coffee bill the corresponding section of the Finance Committee's bill, and on this a confused series of motions, inquiries, and discussions continued for more than two hours, until at last Mr. Hamlin's proposition was adopted, and by the next subsequent vote tea and coffee were placed on the free list. Then Mr. Scott proposed his additional section, sweeping away nearly all the revenue taxes, and though Mr. Morton was annoyed that the march had thus been stolen upon him, and Mr. Sherman provoked that his Tariff bill was thus loaded to death, their opposition was not very earnest, nor at all successful. After an hour or more of discussion, Scott's amendment was carried by a vote of 28 to 11, and then in the face of an understanding that the Senate should adjourn, and give time to perfect the details, the bill was put upon its passage, and encountered only the votes of Messrs. Scott, Boreman, Hamlin, and Frelinghuysen in opposition. After this headlong and precipitate performance, the Senate, in the midst of confusion, adjourned till Monday. The enemies of the Sherman Tariff bill are to-night in high spirits. They have triumphed at every point, and the labor of the Senate Finance Committee for months is brought to naught.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Marquis de Chambrun was examined to-day before the Senate Arms Committee. It appears, from his testimony, that he is not connected with the French Legation, but acts as its counsel, and is also engaged in the prosecution of the claims of French citizens. The witness gave an account of the transactions of M. Place, in New York, who had been advised by him at the instance of the French Legation, not to buy any arms but to keep quiet. After Place was tried in France and acquitted, he wrote to the Marquis, showing the worthlessness of the testimony against him, and enclosing a copy of a letter of Remington to Lecesne. Chambrun, owing to the press of business, had this letter in his possession six weeks before he read it carefully. The Secretary of War said if anything were wrong he desired Chambrun to prefer charges in writing, when the Marquis said he could not do so, not being an American citizen; but he would help him to make an investigation to find out the truth regarding fraudulent transactions in the sale of arms. The Secretary did not appear to be exceedingly struck with his argument, but said if you prefer charges I will make short work with these fellows. The Marquis repeated that he could not make such charges for the reason given, adding that the Government of France has no desire to interfere with this case at all. When, several days after this letter was sent to M. Bellonet, the Charge d'Affairs, the latter said to M. Chambrum that he could not consider the communication as official, because it could not be received as such by him, for, according to the French law, letters belong to two parties, the one who writes and the one who receives. Therefore, as M. Chambrum received its contents immediately, it belonged to him. It is the same that appears in the preamble to Sumner's resolution. In the course of his examination he read from a private note, addressed to him by his uncle, who is the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that he hadn't recommended any investigation into the Remington affair, and that if Remington had committed any misdemeanor the Government would not prosecute him in the United States.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is credibly reported that, in the first or second week in January, Marquis de Chambrun told a gentleman of this city that he went personally to President Grant in regard to the French arms business, and told him he desired access to the accounts of the War Department. The President treated him most cordially, and not only gave him an order to examine the accounts but to take copies if he desired.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. All the members present. Mr. Archer in place of Mr. Voorhees declined. Mr. Robeson said he would not employ counsel. He intended to be present at all the meetings of the Committee if possible. The Secretary then read a paper he had prepared relative to charges made against him by the *Sun*, and insisted that the accusations should assume some definite shape before the Committee, and that his accuser, who had not scrupled to produce them before the public, should be first called on to make them good, or abjure them under oath. If the publisher should establish the definite charge he has made, it would hardly be necessary for the Committee to go farther; but if he refuse or fail to sustain them, by oath and witnesses, he would stand before the Committee a convicted and wanton libeller. It would then be for the Committee to determine to what extent he should be entrusted with the management of the case.

Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Dana, said they were desirous to present to the Committee proof of the charges in the New York *Sun*, as well as other grave charges in regard to the administration of the Navy Department, and every effort made to procure the largest possible scope that they might not be confined to the charges published, but other charges as grave and within their knowledge. It had taken one member of the Committee four days to resign his place. On two successive evenings the Secretary of the Navy attended here, and this was the first they had heard of what was to be made of the procedure of the Committee.

After conversation between members, Mr. Peters offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution of the committee heretofore adopted, allowing the editor of the New York *Sun* to appear with counsel and examine witnesses, is not to be construed to extend beyond the evidence to sustain the charges against the Secretary of the Navy contained in the articles heretofore published in that newspaper.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Sargent only voting in the negative.

Mr. Bartlett then called attention to the statutes authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle the claims of Secor & Co. and Perrin, Secor & Co., and the subsequent payment of $115,639 to them. This was on account of the Manhattan, Tecumseh and Mahopac, and the law provided that it should be in full. Bartlett then read orders signed by John Lenthall, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, for extra pay to these parties on their contracts, amounting to $64,655 to Secor, and $89,431 to Perrine, Secor & Co.

John Lenthal was sworn, and was interrogated concerning these orders for extra pay. He said his understanding was that Secor & Co.'s bills were settled under the Welles' administration. He did not recollect another instance where, after being settled by one administration, a case was opened by another. He signed the bills under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, knowing there had been a Board of naval officers in the case. He had but one interview with the Secretary of the Navy as to the payment of these extra claims. The Secretary wished to know of him whether there was any fund out of which the money could be paid. He replied that there was some law in which Secor's name was mentioned, and informed the Secretary there was no fund but that of the current appropriation for the use of the Bureau. The Secretary made no reply. The conversation was brief and took place a day or two before the payment was made.

In reply to a question by Secretary Robeson, witness said there was no concealment about the payment of the money. The bill was paid as other bills were paid. Bills were paid out of the money of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs when there was no other money out of which bills could be paid. The Secretary never ordered him to reopen the Secor account and therefore he never said "no reasons could be produced in its support. He did not hold up to the Secretary a receipt in full of these claims. He never did proclaim against their payment, and he never said he would not pay without a written order. He voluntarily called on the Secretary to say that as far as he was concerned the published statements in connection with his name did him injustice.

After further examination, Mr. Bartlett asked whether Admiral Porter were present.

The Chairman read a letter from Admiral Porter, saying he could not attend on account of sickness.

The Committee adjourned.

A VETO.

The President has vetoed the act of Congress for the relief of the estate of Dr. John F. Hawks, of Louisiana, for the reason that the records of the Treasury Department show that the current moneys taken from the State Bank of New Orleans, in 1862, were accounted for to the Treasury Department, together with a list of depositors, and the name of Dr. Hawks does not appear on the list.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate New York Custom House Investigating Committee held a special session to-day and examined Wm. Orton, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to the advisability of the continuation of the system of moieties in the New York Custom House. The examination, which was directed by Messrs. Howe and Bayard, elicited an opinion from witness that while the present system was subjected to many corrupt innovations, it was nevertheless proper if not absolutely necessary to continue in existence some system of remuneration to officials for the purpose of stimulating them to the detection of fraud on the revenue. The salary which was being paid inspectors was of itself insufficient to guarantee any extraordinary effort on their part. The evidence of witness was in all respects theoretical, and no matter of fact was sought to be obtained from him. The Committee then adjourned until Monday next.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

A delegation from Texas, headed by Senator Hamilton, waited on the President this morning in relation to Mexican depredations on the frontier. The delegation represented that, on a recent date, a party of forty regular Mexican troops, in uniform, crossed the Rio Grande at a point above Brownsville, arrested a United States Customs Inspector, together with a number of citizens, and held them until they had crossed into Mexico and driven off 500 or 600 stolen cattle. It was further represented that depredations on stock alone by raiders from Mexico into Texas in the last six years, will reach from six to ten million of dollars in value, and the system of brands prevailing in Texas will enable sufferers to establish a legitimate claim against Mexico from the various County records. The President replied that the subject had been one of frequent communication to the Mexican Government, which would, no doubt, willingly afford relief, but seemed powerless while internal violations continued in the Northern States of Mexico. The commercial phases of the question were also discussed, and it was suggested that the order of the Secretary of the Treasury prohibiting the clearance of vessels from points above Brownsville was a virtual blockade of the Rio Grande, and therefore illegal. The President took notes of the conversation and promised to bring all questions before the Cabinet. The delegation subsequently called on the Secretary of the Treasury on commercial questions involved. The Secretary admitted that the order prohibiting trade above Brownsville was of questionable legality, and unless it was made the subject of an Executive order, the order from the Treasury Department will be revoked.

POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS.

The Senate Committee on Post Office and Post Roads this morning agreed to move an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, when it comes up in the Senate, authorizing a semi-monthly mail service between California and China, and increasing the subsidy of the China mail to one million dollars per annum.

THE QUARTERMASTERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs did not settle the disputed quartermaster question this morning as was expected.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the argument of Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in regard to proper rates of compensation for transmitting the signal service reports, and on other collateral questions.

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. Northrop, of New Haven, State Superintendent of Education, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning in advocacy of the proposition to devote the Japanese indemnity fund, now amounting to over $500,000, to purposes of education, under the pledge and control of the Japanese Government. The plan urged contemplates a system of Normal Schools for the higher branches of education in the English language, and in inferior grades of schools. Instruction is to begin in the Japanese language, expressed by the Roman characters of our alphabet.

All the disposable colored troops at the Newport Barracks, Kentucky, have been ordered to Galveston.

A NORTH CAROLINA CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

A number of leading Republicans from North Carolina are now here, and have agreed, after due consultation, to urge the nomination of General Joseph Abbott, of that State, for Vice President, at the Philadelphia Convention. They claim to act on behalf of the Republican party of their State, and assert that the North Carolina delegation will use its utmost endeavors to urge General Abbott's chances.

THE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Washington despatch to the *Herald* says that August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, reached Washington yesterday morning, and had an informal political caucus, at which were present about forty of the principal politicians of both houses. The question of holding a National Convention was fully and freely discussed by Casserly, Frank Blair, Stockton, Bayard, and others. The feeling is unmistakably against calling a Convention at this time, or indicating any positive policy until after the result of the Cincinnati Convention is known. Any coalition with the Liberal Republicans, it was admitted must be made on the question of strength only. There must be no surrender of Democratic principles. It was advised that no Democrats participate in the Cincinnati Convention. There was less disposition to indorse Judge Davis than was expected. The names of Senator Trumbull and Charles Francis Adams were discussed, and also those of General Logan and Gratz Brown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

LAND TITLES SETTLED.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill was passed settling the title to certain lands along the boundary between Georgia and Florida.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill for publishing the debates in Congress was concurred in.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANT BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad bill. The Vice President appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Pomeroy, and Kelly. Casserly's amendment, offered yesterday, was referred to the Committee of Conference.

TEA AND COFFEE BILL.

The bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee was taken up.

The amendment adding to the bill the free list of the Senate Tariff bill was concurred in.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Chicago Relief bill exempting lumber from the operation of the act.

Mr. HAMILTON, (Md.) moved to amend so as to reduce the duty on steel rails 10 per cent. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 28.

TEA AND COFFEE AGAIN.

The question was then taken on the amendment made in Committee adding the second section of the Tariff bill, reducing the duties on cotton, woollens, silks, iron, earthenware, glass, glassware, &c., 10 per cent, and it was concurred in—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike from the second section manufactured silk, now subject to duty of 4 per cent, which was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 24.

This leaves the duty unchanged.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered two other amendments, striking out items, which were rejected.

The third section of the Tariff bill was then called.

Mr. HAMLIN said the whole of the Tariff bill reported from the Finance Committee had now been adopted, except the first section, and he moved that that first section be adopted as a substitute for the first section of the Tea and Coffee bill now under consideration. He would except, however, from the first section of the Tariff bill the clauses relating to rice and to iron wire cloth, so as to leave all the present duties on those articles unchanged.

After some debate, Mr. HAMLIN modified his amendment so as to make the duty on teas 5 cents per pound, and on coffee 1½ cents per pound.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to strike from the amendment offered by Mr. HAMLIN the paragraph as to tea and coffee, and to insert a positive provision that after July 1, tea and coffee should be free. Lost—yeas, 21; nays, 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reduce the duty on salt to 5 cents per 100 pounds. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 20.

Mr. Hamlin's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 27.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved the same amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin, omitting the paragraphs relating to tea and coffee. Adopted—yeas, 22; nays 15.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment repealing all internal taxes except those on whiskey, tobacco, and malt liquors. In answer to a question he said he meant to include the income tax for the current year.

Mr. CONKLING predicted that if the bill as it now stood should be passed by both houses there would be no reduction of internal taxes at this session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON favored a large reduction of internal tax, but thought the amendment went too far. He did not think the tax which was already due, like the income tax, should be taken off.

Mr. SCOTT modified his amendment to provide that all internal taxes on illuminating gas, the income tax, the taxes imposed by Section 110 of the internal revenue act of June 30, 1864, except the tax on banks and bankers, and all taxes by stamps, such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars, be repealed, said repeal to take effect July 1, 1872.

Pending the discussion, repeated motions to adjourn were made and negatived.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed hasty legislation in this connection, and said that it was discourteous to the House of Representatives, while a committee of that body was laboriously engaged in considering the subject of internal taxes, for the Senate to take action in the matter.

Mr. CONKLING said it was no more discourteous than the Senate considering the Tariff bill, while the House Committee was engaged on the same subject.

Mr. BLAIR moved to omit the income tax from Mr. Scott's amendment. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 21.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's amendment, when it was carried—yeas, 28; nays, 11.

Mr. SHERMAN then expressed his opinion that the bill would be killed by the adoption of this amendment, and he believed it was so intended.

The bill was then passed amid great confusion, by a vote of 35 to 4,—Messrs. Boreman, Hamlin, Frelinghuysen, and Scott in the negative. It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments, which include substantially the Tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, and the whole-sale reduction of internal taxes involved in Mr. Scott's amendment, the first section providing for free tea and coffee.

The Senate then, at 9:40 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMONSTRANCES.

Remonstrances were presented against the proposed reduction of the duty on earthenware or stoneware.

THE RAILROAD DEPOT BILL.

The bill for a railroad depot in Washington for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad came up. Various propositions were made as a settlement of the difficulty which has occupied the House for several days. Debate ensued on the bill, which was participated in by STARKWEATHER, KERR, BECK, and SCOFIELD.

Mr. BOOTH suggested an amendment requiring the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company to pay rental for the use of the property, to go to the fund for the poor of the district.

All efforts having failed to reach a compromise of the question, the minority of the House again resorted to the filibustering policy.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Chicago Relief Bill, and intimated that he would allow an amendment to be offered excepting lumber from its operations.

Mr. FARWELL offered that amendment.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that that meant that the lumber interests of Michigan and Wisconsin having been saved, they were willing that all other interests should be sacrificed.

Mr. Farwell's amendment was agreed to without division, and the Senate amendment, as thus modified, was concurred in. The concurrence of the Senate in that modification is all that is now necessary before the bill is sent to the President for his approval and signature.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

At 2 o'clock the bill reported last week from the Committee on Commerce to amend the act of Feb. 21, 1871, for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, came up as the special order for the day, and from day to day until disposed of. The bill contains 11 sections and covers 32 printed pages.

Pending consideration of the Steamboat bill Mr. DAWES presented a conference report on the bill providing for contingencies in the transportation of goods in bond across the country. The Committee recommends an additional provision in cases of blockade by ice, etc., allowing the transfer of goods from one vessel to another. The report was agreed to.

Consideration of the Steamboat bill was then resumed. Some considerable progress was made, when on motion of Mr. KETCHAM a Committee of Conference was appointed on the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Land Grant bill.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

ILLINOIS.

Woman's Mass Temperance Meeting at Earlville—Hon. William Reddick Highly Complimented.

EARLVILLE, Ill., March 28.—A Woman's Mass Temperance meeting held here to-day, which was largely attended, passed, among other resolutions, the following:

Resolved, That the Hon. William Reddick, of Ottawa, the originator of the Illinois Temperance Bill, has shown himself to be a genuine statesman and a true man, as well as a benefactor of the State, and we, the women of this Convention, residents of LaSalle County, are proud to name him as eminently fit and deserving to be the next Governor of Illinois; and we confidently believe that his name, if before the people as a candidate would unite the masses without distinction of party, and that he would be triumphantly elected.

—The preliminary investigation in the case of Colonel D. L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Maryland District, who is charged with embezzlement, has been commenced. Supervisor Fulton testified that an investigation of his affairs made, showed about $19,500 unaccounted for.

NEW YORK.

Some Facts Regarding Drew's Great Sale of Erie Stock.

A Spicy Confession Drawn from the Swindler Elias.

The World Again Indulges in a Grand Political Somersault.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GREAT SALE OF ERIE.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The sale yesterday of 50,000 shares Erie, seller's option, balance of the year, at 55 flat, made by Daniel Drew to Duncan, Sherman & Co., was the general topic of conversation in Wall street to-day. On Tuesday last when Erie closed at 55, Drew proposed this sale to an agent here of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and the agent telegraphed his principals at London at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday. A cable telegram was received directing the acceptance of the proposition, and naming Duncan, Sherman & Co., as the parties to make the contract. To-day a deposit of $1,000,000 was made in the United States Trust Company—each party putting up $500,000 to secure the contract against the fluctuations. Drew has been offered $250,000 bonus for his contract, but declined. There are some curious stories afloat in regard to this remarkable transaction, and among them one to the effect that Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt have quietly sold 50,000 shares of Erie belonging to their pool in London, and replaced them with this purchase from Mr. Drew, on long sellers' option, thereby making a nice little turn of 10 per cent for themselves. Still another story was that Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt had sold out all their Erie, and arranged this transaction with Mr. Drew for the purpose of breaking down the price of Erie here and at London.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON ERIE.

English papers now coming to hand are full of Erie, and the particular organ of the Atlantic & Great Western, McHenry, and Bischoffsheim party, the London *Times*, boasts that the recent *coup d'etat* is a triumph for the McHenry party. McHenry, in a card dated March 12, says: "I retire from my brief but eventful connection with Erie affairs, fully satisfied that hereafter the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad will receive proper support, while maintaining its complete independence from the Erie Company."

GOULD'S RECORD.

As for Jay Gould, though he is said to have made two or three millions by the advance, he may be compelled to face some ugly developments, Colonel Stebbins having procured from the Board of Directors an order for an investigation of the Erie books by experts. Colonel Stebbins said to a reporter: "The Board of Directors has not entered into any compromise of any sort, nor has General Sickles, as far as I am aware, made any bargain for us. As for the papers given to Mr. Gould, they were his private property, kept in a trunk belonging to him, and they had no connection whatsoever with the railroad. All the contracts and leases are being examined by a Committee who are being assisted by railroad experts. We have fully the intention of abrogating all that is fraudulent, and prosecuting all who are guilty. As soon as the facts have been ascertained they will be given to the public."

ELIAS CONFESSES.

The confession made by Ellis H. Elias in Court, to-day, was spicy. Having recently advertised that he had deposited $50,000 in the hands of W. E. Smith, as a guarantee of his not being a swindler, one of his creditors, a printer, turned up with an old claim for $275, which had never been paid, the collector reporting in 1867 that Elias pleaded no property. In the examination, to-day, Elias testified: By occupation he is a sensationalist, and owns 10,500 acres in Johnson, Floyd, and Pike Counties, Kentucky, worth $18 an acre; house and lot at Gallipolis, O., worth $8,000; 80 acres near Vincennes, Ind.; one lot in Cincinnati; also, that he has in the New York Safe Deposit Company $50,000 in cash and $50,000 United States bonds, and $15,000 deposited in two city banks. Further, that he owns a one-third interest in a dollar store on Broadway worth $30,000, and one-third interest in a printing office on Howard street worth $8,000. He swore that he has no interest in the Geneva Watch Company belonging to his brother, William Elias. At the close of the examination he said he knew nothing of the printer's claim, but was ready to pay it, which he did on the spot, and was permitted to depart.

POLITICAL.

The *World* to-day changes its political front in a long editorial scold at Liberal Republicans, saying:

They are afflicted with that fatal weakness, an infirm will. They have lost a great opportunity in Connecticut, and demonstrated their lack of ready insight and unflinching courage. If Jewell is defeated it will be an unaided Democratic victory. If Jewell is elected the Liberal Republican leaders will show themselves more pusillanimous, if that be possible, and skulk back into the Grant camp. If Sumner, Schurz and Greeley had gone to Connecticut and delivered each one bold, ringing speech Jewell might have been beaten by a majority of thousands, and the whole Grant party would have trembled in their shoes. These anti-Grant leaders could then have gone to Cincinnati clothed with an ascendant influence and dictated the politics of the ensuing four years. Having let this great opportunity slip, they will launch their vessel at ebb tide, and plunge from the stocks into the mud. The Democratic party will waste no more breath on the Liberal Republican leaders. Our appeals will hereafter be made to the honest mass of voters, and with a liberal platform and such man as Charles Francis Adams or Judge David Davis, we can probably get as many Republican voters as through the Cincinnati "alliance."

The *Post*, this evening, comments on the above as follows:

Perhaps the simple explanation of the course of the *World* may be found in the rumor now freely circulated that the popular Democratic leaders of this city have distinctly refused to have anything to do with the Liberal Republican alliance, and have resolved that if the Democratic party should sacrifice its organization for any such purpose to turn over votes they can control the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

It has long been whispered that an understanding exists between the Custom House managers and the Young Democracy that Mr. O'Brien shall be the first Mayor under the new city charter, and that his Democratic followers shall support General Grant.

AGASSIZ'S DISCOVERIES.

A letter written by Professor Agassiz, Feb. 12, off the coast of Brazil, contains news of the most interesting discovery made thus far in his deep sea dredging. In 500 fathoms depth he brought to the surface a new crustacean standing outside of all previous classification. Agassiz thinks it very nearly allied to trilobite, that fossil which has so deeply interested naturalists and other scientific men, and hitherto supposed to be extinct, the fossil being found only in the silurian formation. Agassiz is not yet satisfied that it is a trilobite, though the resemblance is very close.

THE THOMAS STATUE.

Subscriptions to the statue of General Geo. H. Thomas are proceeding satisfactorily. The agent here has thus far received $1,300.

ILLNESS OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

Professor Morse is very low to-night, from paralysis of the brain, at his residence in Twenty-second street. His relations arrived to-day from Northern New York. Physicians have very slight hopes of his recovery.

Mrs. Emily Walton, proprietress of a boarding house in Thirty-first street, while on her way to deposit $4,000 in United States bonds and $1,000 in money in safe custody, either lost or was robbed of all the money, which she had pinned in the bosom of her dress. A $500 diamond is also missing. A reward of $1,000 is offered.

P. S.—At midnight, Prof. Morse was much better.

JUDGE DAVIS.

H. H. Day, Vice President of the New York Labor Union, prints a letter saying that Judge Davis is acting like an artful dodger, and must be compelled to speak out or recede from the nomination.

DANA SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

The *Sun* received the following special from Washington to-night.

The testimony taken this evening before the Robeson Investigation Committee shows by incontrovertible documentary proofs, taken from the records of Congress and files of the Treasury Department the clearest case of premeditated violation of law by the Secretary of the Navy in the payment to the Secors of the above $93,000 in defiance of an express statute of Congress applying directly to the case. These facts were corroborated by John Lenthal, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction, a very unwilling witness.

STOCKS.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was active, and, though extraordinarily large, not equal to yesterday. Business was well distributed, and did not wait for Erie as heretofore. At the opening prices were weak, under a decline in Erie of 2 per cent, the active shares in many cases being ½ below the closing prices last night. Erie soon strengthened, going up to 56¾, and under the lead of New York Central established quite an important advance. Central reached 99, but about 2 p. m. went back considerably, when the bulls began to be pushed for money accommodations. The whole market ruled heavy until after 4 p. m., when a reaction set in carrying prices up all over, Central reaching 99, a clear rise of 3½; Lake Shore, 94¼; Central scrip advanced from 96 to 98, these shares giving tone to the market, Erie closing steady at 55¾@55⅞ on better London prices. The market wound up firm. To-morrow being Good Friday, the gold, stock, and produce exchanges will be closed.

GOLD

lost the advance of yesterday, and, opening at 110⅝, went off successively to 110¼@110⅛, and later ruled firm and steady at 110⅛. Business was quite restricted, and the Gold Room was very quiet, the report of trouble between the American and Spanish vessels at Aspinwall creating no ripple.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EASIER,

and leading drawers reduced the rates to 109¼@109½ for prime.

THE MONEY MARKET

at first ruled easy, but at 2:30 p. m. became suddenly active, and rates ran up to 1 gold, then 1-32 and 1-16. In about one hour the rate fell to 7 currency again. Discounts dull at 8@9.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, and to-day there was quite a buoyant feeling on all descriptions. The most active issues were '81s, coupon and registered 10-40s, and currency 6s, the latter selling at 115¼; '67s rose to 113, and the market wound up strong.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Union Pacific, first, 91¼@92. General grants, 85; incomes, 85@85½.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a brisk demand for flour from the local and coastwise trade at full and improving prices, with some speculative feeling for future delivery. Wheat fairly active, and closed firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

MOTION DENIED.

NEW YORK, March 28—Judge Cardozo denied the motion to admit to bail Michael Hayes, who is alleged to have murdered Peter O'Donnell in 1867.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

The bark Nimrod was burnt off Bermuda on the 19th inst. Of seventeen persons on board, only ten were saved. The vessel was loaded with naptha and kerosene, and an explosion from some unknown cause took place in the hold, behind the main hatch. It is believed that the Captain, wife, and daughter, a young girl, were in the cabin at the time of the explosion. When the fire was seen from the harbor of Bermuda, it was too late to render assistance.

The Eighth National Bank began yesterday to pay a dividend of 25 per cent to its depositors.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Liberal Republican Central Committee this evening, a resolution was adopted opposing the renomination of Grant, and expressing the belief that the convention to be held at Cincinnati is the only political body that can accomplish the object. A committee was appointed to secure the Cooper Institute, and invite Carl Schurz to address the Liberal Republicans.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The house of Frank Scates, No. 764 Van Buren street, was robbed last night of a gold watch valued at $60.

—Edward McDonough, who was accused of robbing one Michael Butler on Indiana street bridge, was yesterday sent in $1,000 bail for trial before the Criminal Court, by Justice Scully.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 131 Cornelia street, on the remains of Charles Ware, aged 54 years, who died from the effects of a fall received last Wednesday. He was employed on a new building, on Washington street, near the tunnel. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

—At 11 o'clock last evening one Arthur Keyes, an ex-watchman, broke into William M. Collins' saloon, No. 38 East Harrison street, and stole some money from the till. He opened the drawer with a hatchet, and was in the act of confiscating some cigars when Officer McGuire, of Callaghan's police, discovered and arrested him. Keyes was for a long time employed in watching the building which he feloniously entered last night.

—A fellow, calling himself Wallace Neyle, dropped into the Union Street Police Station yesterday morning and reported himself to Captain Miller as a forger, having indorsed a couple of checks on the First National Bank of Danville, Ill., and "National Park" Bank, of New York, with his mother's signature, drawing $50 by the operation. Captain Miller communicated the affair to Superintendent Kennedy, who telegraphed to the Chief of Police in New York relative to the affair. Pending a reply the ingenuous Mr. Neyle has been accommodated with a cell at the West Side Station. It is suspected that the interesting prisoner is a vagrant.

—Mrs. Henry Webber, residing at No. 579 North Wells street, met with a severe accident at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The lady and her husband were riding in a buggy along Wabash avenue, when a runaway team belonging to a man named Hansen dashed into them, throwing Mrs. Webber against the pavement, and rendering her insensible. She was conveyed into a neighboring house, where Dr. Hitchcock attended her. Mr. Webber escaped serious injury. The victim of the accident was subsequently removed to her home. It is feared she cannot survive her injuries.

—At 7:30 o'clock last evening, fire broke out in a hay-shed, rear of 980 South Halsted street, and soon communicated with that building, which is owned by William Conroy, and occupied in the first floor as a flour and feed store by T. Barrett. Loss $300; insured in the Republic. The second floor was occupied as a boarding establishment, by William Hardy. Loss $30; no insurance. The loss on building will amount to $400; insured for $800 in the Lumberman's. The fire also spread to the one-story frame building, No. 978 South Halsted street, owned by Edward O'Hara. Loss, $100; no insurance. While running to the fire, a pipeman named William Burkhardt was thrown from a hose cart and had his left arm broken. The accident occurred near the corner of Grove street and Archer avenue. The injured man was removed to his home, and received proper medical attention.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33 A. F. and A. M. Special communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. Hall corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 358 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores, 247 & 249 Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods That we ever manufactured.
HENRY W. KING & CO.

MUSICAL.

750 Geo. F. 750 ROOT & SONS, MUSIC DEALERS. A full line of American and Foreign Music and Books. 750 Wabash-av 750

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 75 South Canal-st.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

STRYKER & CO., 231 West Madison-st., The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West, Are daily receiving new styles of Gents' DRESS and BUSINESS HATS for Spring Wear.

A Special Department for Children's Goods.

We show the largest and best stock west of New York.

S. W. STRYKER, formerly Stryker & Barnes, cor. Clark and Washington.

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, WHOLESALE Hats, Caps & Furs, STRAW GOODS, &c., 272 MADISON-ST., Near Market, CHICAGO. We make the LOWEST PRICES.

EASTER SUNDAY! SILK HATS, FELT HATS, CLOTH HATS. J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 WABASH-AV.

WILLIAMS, MILLER & OLMSTEAD, SUCCESSORS TO FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., JOBBERS OF Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc., 144 & 145 MICHIGAN-AV., At Close Prices.

HATS! HATS! HATS! Silk Hats a Specialty. Broadway Styles now Ready. *Also, all the leading styles of Gents' Business Hats and Caps at* MACKENZIE'S *379 Wabash-av. 79 West Madison-st.*

KING BROS. & CO., 81 & 83 Market-st. Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY. NOTICE.

On Monday, April 1, the entire work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society will be consolidated in one central office, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Randolph st., and will be conducted on the same general plan as previous to the fire.

Only the sick, aged and infirm, and poor widows with dependent children, will be regarded as subjects for relief. There will be no further issue of stoves, furniture, bedding, or clothing.

The Special Relief Committee will complete the work accumulated previous to their notice of discontinuance, March 16, at Standard Hall. There will be no department of special relief at the new office.

By order of the Executive Committee. CHAS. L. ALLEN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Heavy Hardware. New Warehouse and Office, MICHIGAN-AV., near RANDOLPH-ST. ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF OLD LOCATION. CHICAGO, ILL.

WOOL. TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Day Scavenger Work.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHICAGO, March 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Health, at their office, until 12 m., Tuesday, April 9, for performing the day scavenger work of the city for one year, from May 1, 1872, according to specifications on file in said office.

Separate bids may be made for the removal of dead animals.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Health endorsed "Proposals for Day Scavenger Work."

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board. J. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST., ROOM 2, ST. LOUIS, MO., March 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, May 1, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with 30,000 pounds of tobacco. Samples of the tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or leaf, not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals. Conditions, &c., can be ascertained on application at this office. C. B. PENROSE, Capt. C. S., U. S. A.

TO LEASE.

DOCK TO LEASE On South Branch, at Polk-st. bridge, with other lots running back to railroad, suitable for any large business. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Rear of old Chamber of Commerce.

DRY GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Comp'y, Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Will continue to receive, daily during the season, large additions of new styles and choice fabrics of American and Foreign manufacture.

J. V. FARWELL & CO. WILL OPEN A MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT, On or before April 1, CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

NORWOOD PARK. Handsomest Suburban Town in this vicinity, 60 feet above Chicago, 6 miles from city limits, commutation fare 7 cents, easy of access, healthy and delightful for residence. We have two new houses with large lots to sell on monthly payments after a small down payment. Also a number of vacant lots, 50 feet front, on easy terms. Call and learn particulars. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOUR COTTAGES FOR SALE, Corner Harrison and Paulina-sts., ONE BLOCK OF STREET CARS. TERMS EASY. Inquire of WALLACE & HENDERSON, Room 9, Central Union Block.

City Property for Sale. Southwest corner State and Lake sts.; 2 lots on Lake 41 by 20 feet and adjoining lot on State-st., 22 by 85 feet. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 18 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

Do You Want a House? If so examine the list of South Side residences, at the office of GEO. A. CHAMBERS & CO., 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE. Choice Business Lot. 90 feet on Monroe-st., opposite J. V. Farwell & Co.'s store, by 190 feet deep, at $800 per foot. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 600 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REED FISHING POLES, FISHING TACKLE, all kinds, CROQUET SETS, all styles, BASE BALLS and BATS, CHILD'N'S CARRIAGES, And a Full Line of *TOYS, FANCY GOODS, & NOTIONS, at* BARNUM BROS'.

CORDAGE AND TWINES, MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE, ALL SIZES. MANILLA HEMP & SISAL LATH ROPE, A FULL SUPPLY. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 281 SOUTH WATER-ST.

RUBBER RINGS & BANDS At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

Anchor Line. Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 534 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

THE GLOBE (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO. CAPITAL STOCK (paid up) .... $200,000 00 SURPLUS (after payment of losses in full) .... [illegible]. Being the first Chicago Company to obtain the certificate of the Auditor of State are issuing policies on desirable risks at equitable rates. Temporary Office, 389 Wabash-av. Branch Office, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. For a term of years, the new store northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., [illegible] the finest store in the West Division. Immediate possession. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st.

TO RENT. Dock on South Branch, West Side, near Washington st., extending to railroad track. For a term of years if desired. J. D. HARVEY, 384 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. SELZ & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, SALESROOM: 69 and 71 Wabash-av., One door south of Randolph-st.

WANTED.

Wanted, To Rent, On or before May 1, Store on West Madison-st., between Peoria and bridge; or will purchase lease of same. Address, for two days, Z 30, Tribune office.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED. Inquire at No. 480 Fulton-st. Must be well recommended.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS AT FACTORY PRICES. State & 12th-sts.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, Cor. State and Sixteenth-sts., First-class accommodations for 100 guests. Terms, $2 per day. J. W. TOWNE, Prop'r.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College. The Spring and Summer Terms of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Progress in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Revenue Bill Passed and Sent to the Governor.

Vaughan's Railroad Freight Bill Defeated in the Senate.

Land Commissioner Edmunds Impeached by the Michigan Legislature.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURNT RECORDS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary had the Burnt Records bill under consideration last night and agreed to report it back with amendments embracing all those proposed by the Governor, and, also, one cutting down fees in suits under this act to two-thirds of their ordinary amount, and an important one declaring that the abstract men shall not charge over $1.50 a conveyance in making out abstracts. Several other provisions were added, and it is believed the bill is now sufficiently guarded. As thus amended it will pass the Senate, and its friends in the House can accept or reject it, just as they please.

THE REVENUE BILL

came up this morning as a special order, and passed as amended, receiving 35 votes, notwithstanding a quiet but bitter opposition, and great efforts to have men keep away. The Senate will doubtless concur in all of these amendments, without the slightest difficulty. Now that this vexatious matter is out of the way, there is room for other things, and a prospect of an early adjournment.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

When this had passed, the little bill to appropriate $5,000 for the water supply at Jacksonville was taken up, and was agreed to without difficulty.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In the afternoon the House took up bills on a third reading, and succeeded in putting through one of its own bills to allow municipalities which have voted subscriptions to railroads to transfer them to another road which may comply with the terms of the original donation. This is a proposition to revive a number of railroad subscriptions made prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, and has been pushed by a small lobby, including one rather prominent citizen of DuPage County.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Senate gave up a great part of its time to-day to the railroad question, rejecting, by 13 to 16, Harlan's resolution to dispense with the Railroad Commissioners. This proposition received only 4 Republican votes—Messrs. Kerr, Jewett, Hunter, and Donahue. There was also a long debate on Vaughan's bill to regulate freight charges on railroads, which after various alterations failed to pass. Even had it succeeded it could not have been put through the House.

BURNT RECORDS AGAIN.

The Senate also concurred without difficulty in amendments of the Judiciary Committee to Burnt Records bill, and vote on bill as amended will be taken to-morrow, if there is a full House. An amendment was also adopted striking out the emergency clause, since it was thought that there was no necessity for early action. Besides this, Messrs. Waite, Root, King, and others of its late friends, are, it is reported, threatening to defeat it, and they can do it more easily if it is hampered with an emergency clause.

REVENUE BILL.

Just so soon as the House amendments to the Revenue bill reached the Senate that body took them up and concurred in them, thus sending the bill to the Governor, who will sign it so soon as he gets it. This ends a long controversy on this subject by the passage of a bill which, though objectionable to many, and not wholly satisfactory to many more, yet reconciles conflicting views and harmonizes discordant elements of the Legislature far better than any other one that has been presented. This Senate bill, which was prepared by the Revenue Committee of that body, of which Senator Mr. Van Dorston is Chairman, owes much to the labors of Mr. Stadden, of the Auditor's office, and to the technical knowledge of Senators Senter and Wilkinson, whose long familiarity with the assessment and collection of taxes made their services of great value; and also to Senator Fuller, whose explanation of the principles of the bill did so much for its thorough success in the Senate, whose great energy pressed it forward in and out of committee, and to whose general acquaintance with the subject of revenue the bill is indebted for many of its most valuable provisions.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor to-day signed the Congressional Apportionment bill. The Fees and Salaries bill is so long it took much time to enrol, and that did not reach him until to-day.

THE EMINENT DOMAIN BILL

is now in the House again, the question being on the Senate amendments to the House substitute.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL

is now being properly enrolled, and will probably be ready for signing to-morrow.

FEES OF TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS.

The House passed one of its own bills to give Township Collectors 3 per cent on taxes of 1871. Earlier in the session they passed an act giving them 2 per cent, but the outcry made by Collectors has driven them to give this increase, the constitutionality of which is very doubtful. The bill has yet to pass the Senate and the Governor.

CORPORATIONS—CHANGES AUTHORIZED.

The following important bill was yesterday signed and goes into effect at once:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That whenever the Board of Directors, managers, or trustees of any corporation existing by virtue of any general or special law of this State, or any corporation hereafter organized by virtue of any law of this State, may desire to change the name, to change the place of business, to increase or decrease the capital stock, to increase or decrease the number of Directors, Managers or Trustees, or to consolidate said corporation with any other corporation now existing, or which may hereafter be organized, they may call a special meeting of the stockholders of such corporation, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such stockholders the question of such change of name, change of place of business, increase or decrease of number of Directors, managers, or trustees, increase or decrease of capital stock, or consolidation with some other corporation, as the case may be. *Provided*, That in changing the name thereof, no name shall be assumed or adopted by such corporation similar to, or liable to be mistaken for, the name of any other corporation organized under the laws of this State, without the consent of such other corporation, and that in no case shall the capital stock be diminished to the prejudice of the creditors of such corporation, or the number of Directors, Managers or Trustees be reduced to less than five, or increased to more than eleven; *And, provided, further*, that no corporation shall, by virtue hereof, change its place of business from any town, county, or municipality, where such town, county, or municipality, or any of the inhabitants thereof, or any person or persons interested therein, shall have donated, or in any manner contributed any money, or other valuable thing, to induce such corporation to locate in such town, county, or municipality: *And provided, further*, That the provisions of this act in reference to the consolidation of corporations shall only apply to corporations of the same kind, engaged in the same general business, and carrying on their business in the same vicinity, and that no more than two corporations now existing shall be consolidated into one, under the provisions hereof."

SEC. 2. Such special meeting shall be called by delivering personally, or depositing in the Post Office, at least thirty days before the time fixed for such meeting, a notice properly addressed to each stockholder, signed by a majority of said Directors, Managers, or Trustees, stating the time, place, and object of such meeting. A general notice of the time, place, and object of such meeting shall also be published, for three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in or nearest the county in which the principal business office of said corporation is located.

SEC. 3. At any such meeting stockholders may vote in person or by proxy—each stockholder being entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him; and votes representing two-thirds of all the stock of the corporation shall be necessary for the adoption of the proposed change of name, place of business, number of Directors, Managers or Trustees, amount of capital stock, or consolidation with some other company.

SEC. 4. If at any regular annual meeting, or at the time and place specified in said notice of a special meeting called for that purpose, said propositions, or any of them, be submitted to a vote, and if it shall appear that two-thirds of all the votes represented of the whole stock of such corporation, are in favor of the propositions, or of any of them, so submitted, a certificate thereof, verified by the affidavit of the President, and under seal of said corporation, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and a like certificate filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county where the principal business office of such corporation is located. And upon the filing of such certificate the changes proposed and voted for such meeting, as to name, place of business, increase or decrease of capital stock, or number of Directors, Managers, or Trustees, or consolidation with some other company, shall be, and is hereby declared accomplished in accordance with said vote of the stockholders; *and provided further*, that any corporation, other than corporations for manufacturing purposes, availing itself of, or accepting the benefits of, or formed under this act, (except the mere change of name), shall be subject to the general laws of this State now in force, or which may hereafter be passed, regulating corporations of like character.

SEC. 5. Such corporation shall, upon the filing of said certificate, cause to be published in some newspaper in or nearest the county in which their principal office is located, a notice of such changes of organization, for three successive weeks.

SEC. 6. Corporations, not having stock companies, may avail themselves of all the privileges and provisions of this act, by a majority vote of the members of such corporations, who may be present at a meeting called for any of the purposes included in this act.

SEC. 7. Such change of name, place of business, increase or decrease of capital stock, increase or decrease of number of Directors, Managers or Trustees, or consolidation of any corporation with another, shall not affect suits pending, in which such corporation or corporations shall be parties; nor shall such changes affect causes of action, nor the rights of persons in any particular, nor shall suits brought against such corporation by its former name be abated for that cause.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any railroad corporation heretofore or hereafter organized.

SEC. 9. Whereas, a large number of corporations in this State desire to change their names, and in other respects to comply with the terms of this act, whereby an emergency has arisen as a reason why this act should take effect forthwith, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bowman (sick), Boyd (sick), Epler, Laning, Marsh, McNulta, Nicholson, Richardson, Van Dorston, Washburn, Williams.

VAUGHAN'S RAILROAD BILL.

The consideration of Vaughan's Railroad bill was resumed, the question being upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. VORIS said that the law now in force, and which was so roughly handled by the Senator from Peoria yesterday, had proved a measure of relief to non-competing points, and that shippers of grain and stock would bear him out in the assertion. He said that if the repealing clause was stricken out he would vote for the bill.

Mr. EDDY asked unanimous consent to strike out the repealing clause, to which a number of objections were made and the motion failed. He charged the Senator from Peoria with being interested in but one theory on the floor of the Senate, and that was the advancement of his own city, which to-day was nothing but a way-station on the various railroads centering there, and concluded by moving a recommittal to Senator Vaughan.

Mr. FULLER was glad that the motion to recommit was made, and hoped the bill would be amended as suggested.

Mr. EPLER was opposed to a reference. It would, in his opinion, be the death of the bill.

Whereupon Mr. VORIS again took the floor, and proceeded to give Epler a dressing down.

Mr. KERR wished to know why the Railroad Committee, while holding the bill in their possession for thirty-nine days, had not suggested the amendment, the lack of which they so sadly deplored. With so many eminent lawyers upon that Committee, something of the kind might have been done, instead of occupying their time in throwing obstacles in its way.

Mr. CRAWFORD, as one of the Railroad Committee, protested against the insinuations thrown upon them regarding this bill.

Mr. LANGLEY inquired if the bill was ever read before the Committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD, resuming, said that it had never been read at length, and intimated that, as it was printed and had been in the hands of Senators, there was no necessity therefor.

Mr. VAUGHAN had no objection to striking out the repealing clause, as the bill itself repealed the objectionable portions of the law now in force.

Mr. FULLER would rather the General Assembly would at once adjourn before the law of last winter was repealed directly or indirectly.

Further remarks were cut off, by the entrance of Mr. Merritt, of the House, with the announcement "that the Revenue bill was passed," whereupon a recess of five minutes was taken and numberless congratulations indulged in, of which Mr. Senter received a great share.

Mr. FULLER, upon resuming, entered into a vigorous defence of the present law. He repelled the attempted imputation of Mr. Langley, that the Committee had not allowed the bill to be read before that Committee. He wanted the bill referred to the Committee to see whether or not the bill repealed, by implication or otherwise, the Freight law of 1871.

Mr. VORIS withdrew his motion to refer, hoping that consent might be obtained to striking out the repealing clause; but, upon Mr. EPLER objecting, Mr. EDDY renewed the motion.

Mr. HUNTER took the floor in opposition to the reference, the bill being right as it was.

Under the previous question the bill was referred to Senator Vaughan—yeas, 16; nays, 10.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Mr. HARLAN moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the resolution requesting the Railroad Commissioners to resign.

Rules suspended—yeas, 21; nays, not counted.

Mr. HAMPTON moved the previous question. Lost.

Mr. HARLAN said that the Commission was appointed to stand instead of the citizens to wage war upon the remorseless railroad corporations, and failing to do this it was their duty as gentlemen to at once tender their resignation. Instead of moving in the line of duty prescribed by law, they were like the army at Washington, "all quiet on the Potomac." He proceeded to show the daily violations of the law by the railroads, and in many instances in the very towns, and under the noses of the Commissioners themselves, and yet no duty had been performed. The law provided that no one of the Commissioners should in any way be connected with railroads, yet the only lawyer on the Commission occupied that lamentable position. In the bill submitted by the Commissioners, that gentleman had intentionally omitted to provide for the resignation of any position held in a railroad corporation. When the battle came off at Bloomington, it would be found that the persons upon whom the State depended would be so stuffed with railroad provender that they could not make the race. Either the men selected to fulfil the law were determined not to enforce, or the law itself was a humbug. They were either recreant to their duty or dared not perform it. They had discovered that there was danger in passing to and from dining-cars, but had not observed the daily violations of law, and when invited by the railroad men to make a test and try the issue in a court of last resort, they had shirked the duty, and all was "quiet on the Potomac." He hoped, if the Commission was continued, that men with brains enough to carry out the law would be appointed.

Mr. VORIS was not disappointed in the remarks of the Senator from Clark. It was just such as be expected. He insisted that the charges of the Senator from Clark were groundless.

Mr. STARNE said as the rival candidates for Congress from the Wabash had made their speeches, he would move the previous question. Ordered.

The resolution was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 19; as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Epler,	Jewett,
Anderson,	Harlan,	Kerr,
Bishop,	Holcomb,	Solomon,
Bush,	Hunter,	Starne.
Donahue,		

NAYS.

Bangs,	Fuller,	Underwood,
Carter,	Langley,	Vaughan,
Crawford,	McNulta,	Voris,
Daggett,	Pierce,	Whiting,
Eddy,	Senter,	Wilkinson,
Edsall,	Strevell,	Woodard.
Flagg,		

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Alexander,	Boyd,	Washburn,
Hampton,	Landrigan,	Eddy,
Reddick,	Van Dorston,	Marsh,
Bowman,	Dore,	Williams,
Jackson,	Laning,	Nicholson.
Richardson,		

PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. LANGLEY, arising to a question of privilege, desired that the pages might be permitted to occupy the floor for a few minutes, which was granted; whereupon they presented the Governor with an elegant silver coffee urn, bearing appropriate inscriptions, the presentation of which was made in a very happy manner by Allen, the senior page.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SENTER called up the Revenue bill as amended by the House.

Mr. DORE regretted that he was under the necessity of offering an amendment to the amendments proposed by the House.

The Speaker doubted the propriety of any amendment to the bill at this time, but allowed the amendment to be offered, which, when read proved to be an amendment to a section of the bill not touched by the House amendments, and was consequently ruled out. Considerable discussion followed. The amendment was to the effect that Section 28 should not prevent the deduction of securities of Savings Banks bearing interest not exceeding 7 per cent.

Mr. DORE, in explaining his vote, regretted his inability to vote for the bill.

The amendments were concurred in—yeas, 26; nays, 4: Epler, Dore, and Whiting.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to Masters in Chancery with amendments, which were concurred in; also, the bill relating to Notaries Public, with an amendment, which was concurred in. The amendment provides that all appointments of Notaries shall be confirmed by the Senate. Also, a bill relating to a revision of the statutes with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. EDSALL, from same Committee, reported back the bill relating to frauds upon land titles with an amendment.

Mr. DORE, as an attache to the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Burnt Record bill with amendments, which were concurred in without debate, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Judiciary, made a minority report relating to the power of the State to levy and collect tolls on the Illinois River improvements. Tables, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill to name a successor in trust or the Illinois Central lands, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. PIERCE, from Committee on Penal Institutions, reported back the bill relating to the manner of confining prisoners with amendments, which was concurred in.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Geology and Science, reported back the bill relating to the inspection and sale of illuminating oils, etc.

Mr. VAUGHAN, from Select Committee, reported back his Railroad Freight bill without amendment, and the bill was placed upon its passage. The bill failed for want of a Constitutional majority. The vote being—yeas, 19; nays, 10, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Eddy,	Kerr,
Allen,	Flagg,	McNulta,
Anderson,	Hampton,	Solomon,
Bangs,	Harlan,	Starne,
Carter,	Holcomb,	Vaughan,
Daggett,	Hunter,	Whiting.
Donahue,		

NAYS.

Crawford,	Jewett,	Senter,
Dore,	Pierce,	Underwood,
Edsall,	Reddick,	Woodward.
Fuller,		

Mr. WOODARD entered a motion to reconsider.

Mr. DAGGETT, from the Select Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the formation of companies for the improvement of water power with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill for the protection of real estate agents. Tabled.

The bill to regulate public printing was taken up. An amendment to strike out so much as forbids counting or measurement of blank pages was adopted. An amendment to strike out the section allowing State institutions to bid for State work was offered by Mr. BUSH, and was discussed by Messrs. HAMPTON and FULLER against, and Messrs. ALEXANDER and BUSH for, the resolution. The amendment was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

House bill 323, to fix fees of Town Collectors in counties not exceeding 75,000, was read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill 494, providing for the establishment of boundary lines of counties, was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 1—Mr. Crawford voting no.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senate bill 405, providing for the removal and consolidation of institutions of learning, was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 4.

State bill 482, to allow appeals from interlocutory orders, allowing alimony, etc. (Von Glahn), was read a third time, and recommitted.

The bill to prevent extortion in the making of abstracts was laid on the table, the subject-matter being provided for in the new Burnt Records bill.

Bills on a first and second reading were taken up.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Bills as follows were read the third time and passed:

13. To authorize the establishment of and governing savings banks.

106. For the protection of game and fish.

323. Attaching Tazewell County to the central grand division.

740. Relating to statutes at large.

775. Repealing the act relating to the German School Association of Havana.

412. Relating to herding cattle upon enclosures of another.

132. For the organization of corporations for other than pecuniary profit, which was tabled, the vote upon the passage of which were postponed until to-morrow.

FURTHER READING OF BILLS.

Bills on the first and second reading were taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL TO REPEAL CERTAIN PRACTICE ACTS.

The Senate bill to repeal certain old practice acts was taken up.

Mr. HAINES moved to postpone it indefinitely. It was lost.

The bill was read the second time.

Mr. CARY moved to order it to a third reading.

Mr. HAINES moved to recommit it.

After a long and useless debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE BILL.

Mr. KOERNER moved to take up the bill for the repeal of the East St. Louis Police bill, and the payment of the expenses of the same.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KOERNER explained the necessity for this law and the necessity which had existed in other years for the passage of a police bill. By the decision of the Supreme Court, it was made the duty of the State to pay the expenses of these Commissioners, and that was all the bill sought to do.

The bill failed to pass—yeas, 65; nays, 66.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Revenue bill was taken up.

Mr. HAINES called attention to the fact that the bill had not been properly read the third time, since there had been no quorum present on the previous evening, and spoke generally against the bill, repeating many of the objections previously made. If the bill was not passed, it would not go into effect till July, and did not apply to this year, and hence could not meet the wishes of the Governor. He found fault with the deductions which did not help the farmers, whom he represented, and hence it was class legislation.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE was opposed to any deductions, and if the bill passed as it was, he wished to enter his protest against it, and intended to appeal to the people.

A vote was taken resulting—yeas, 95; nays, 47; as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Humphrey,	Pixley,
Barr,	Hundley,	Powell,
Benson,	Jeffries,	Pritchard,
Berry,	Johnston,	Price,
Boyd,	Jones (Crawford),	Reiss (Logan),
Brayton,	Jones (Marshall),	Remsberg,
Brown (Bond),	Karay,	Rice (Peoria),
Brown (Massac),	Kelly,	Rice (Sangamon),
Burnside,	Kenny,	Rich,
Carey,	King (Cook),	Richardson,
Casey (Jefferson),	Langston,	Roberts,
Casey (Shelby),	Latimer,	Rodgers (Madison),
Chandler,	Lemma,	Rodgers (Platt),
Cloud (Macoupin),	Manley,	Roessler,
Cloud (Morgan),	Massenberg,	Ross,
Clow,	Mays,	Rowley,
Collins,	McConnell,	Sage,
Crouch,	Meeker,	Sanford,
Cummings,	Merritt,	Shaw,
Cunningham,	Miller (Kane),	Senne,
Curtis,	Miller (Madison),	Sheldon (Champ),
Dixon,	Miller (St. Clair),	Smith (Ogle)
Dornblaser,	Moffitt,	Springer,
Dwight,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Easley,	Morrill,	Strong,
Elder,	Morris,	Townsend,
Fouke,	Morrison (Cook),	Trimble,
Frew,	Morrison (Moultrie),	Vennum,
Galbraith,	Morse,	Waters,
Hall,	North,	Watkins,
Hawes,	Olson,	Webb,
Hay,	Phelps,	Williamson.
Hickox,	Phillips,	

NAYS.

Adams,	Foss,	Reinhardt,
Armstrong,	Funk,	Riggs,
Barnes,	Gallagher,	Rives,
Barrett,	Galloway,	Root,
Brooks,	Haines,	Ryan,
Carpenter,	Hildrup,	Sheldon (Warren)
Cavan,	Hinchcliffe,	Sherrill,
Cofer,	Hunter,	Short,
Daniels,	Koerner,	Stillwell,
Davis,	Landrum,	Sullivan,
Dodge,	Lee,	Waite,
Easter,	Mason,	Whitney,
Edgcomb,	McEwen,	Williams,
Ezner,	Mussetter,	Wight,
Egan,	Nelson,	Mr. Speaker.
Fleharty,		

ABSENT.

Austin,	Gaines,	McMasters,
Ayres,	Gass,	McMillan,
Braiden,	Gillham,	Morray,
Briscoe,	Goodell,	Neece,
Caldwell,	Herdman,	Ralls,
Campbell,	Kerrick,	Reece,
Carls,	King (Jersey),	Taylor,
Clark (LaSalle),	Knowles,	Turner,
Derrickson,	McElwain,	Vocke,
Fuller,	McElwee,	Wright.

NOT VOTING.

Burley,	Heafield,	Clark (Kane).

WATER SUPPLY AT JACKSONVILLE.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) moved to take up the bill to provide an additional water supply at Jacksonville.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill, which appropriates $5,000, was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed—yeas, 77; nays, 20.

BILL TO TRANSFER BONDS.

The bill to allow the transfer of bonds from one railroad to another, was taken up, the amendments of the Committee adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

THE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

The bill for the organization of the Homestead Associations was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the Senate amendments. They were concurred in.

BILL TO LEGALIZE ASSESSMENTS.

The House bill to amend the act to legalize certain assessments for 1870 and 1871, and which has special reference to Rock Island County, was passed—yeas, 133; nays, 1.

AMENDMENTS NOT CONCURRED IN.

The House bill for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit was taken up, the question practically being on concurring or nonconcurring in the Senate amendments. The amendments were not concurred in.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The House bill for the publication and distribution of the fifth volume of the Geological survey was taken up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The Senate bill, appropriating $10,000 for Carter, Bauer, and Deakman, was passed—yeas, 97; nays, 27.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HAINES offered a resolution to adjourn on Saturday, and a motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 72.

BILL FOR THE TRANSFER OF DONATIONS.

A motion to take up the bill to allow municipalities to transfer donations to railroads was agreed to—yeas, 84; nays, 31.

Mr. CAVAN opposed the bill as being an attempt to evade the Constitution, and do something which is prohibited.

Mr. HAINES did not care whether the bill passed or not, but should vote for it. After the example of the Revenue bill passed that morning, it is foolish to talk of the Constitution. As for these railroad subscriptions, they were for public purposes, and it made no difference to what road they were applied.

The bill passed—yeas, 90; nays, 43.

ROADS AND BRIDGE BILL.

The Senate Roads and Bridge bill was taken up and various amendments adopted, as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. OLSON offered an amendment to strike out "poll tax for road purposes." Lost—yeas, 52; nays, 61. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved to take up pending Appropriation bills. Lost.

The Road and Bridge bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning. A motion to make the Appropriation bills the special order for to-morrow was lost.

TRAMWAYS.

Senate bill for the construction of tramways was taken up.

Mr. ROOF moved to recommit it. Agreed to.

TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS' FEES.

A motion to take up the bill to fix the fees of Township Collectors at 3 per cent was agreed to. There was much debate on this measure, which increases these fees 1 per cent.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) opposed it, since it was practically giving extra compensation to officers, or was increasing their pay during their term of office.

The bill passed—yeas, 119; nays, 8.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Senate bill to repeal the Registry laws, except in cities and towns, was taken up.

Mr. MERRITT moved to recommit. Agreed to.

BILL TO FIX THE PAY OF THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate bill to fix the pay of members of the next General Assembly was adopted—yeas, 109; nays, 6.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. CAVAN offered a resolution instructing Senators, and requesting Senators and Representatives, to do all they could to secure a reduction of duties on iron, salt, tea, and coffee. Rules not suspended.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES IN TOWNSHIPS.

The bill in relation to mutual insurance companies in townships was passed—yeas, 113; nays, 5.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to adjourn till evening, to read the City Incorporation bill and the Roads and Bridge bill, thus crowding out Miss Anthony, to whom room had been given. The motion to adjourn was agreed to—yeas, 60; nays, 59.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 28.—The Senate passed a bill to prescribe rates and regulations for railroads, and to establish uniform and reasonable rates of tariff for the transportation of certain freights thereon. An amendment was made to the bill before passage, which provides that the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the act, and making other changes, the Commissioners to be elected by the people from and after the next general election; the Legislature to fix the rates of tariff in the first instance, but they are subject to modification by the Commissioners, if in their judgment it seems advisable.

The bill to provide for the making of deeds for lands sold by County Treasurers for delinquent taxes, requiring the publication of notice in newspapers before delivering the same, was passed.

The Senate reconsidered the vote by which the bill had been lost, making an appropriation of $10,000 in aid of immigration, and reducing the number of the Board of Emigration from ten to five, and the bill passed by a vote of 25 to 13.

In the House, the bill making persons giving away or selling intoxicating liquors responsible for all damage done by reason of such selling or giving away, was ordered engrossed by a vote of 56 to 36.

The Senate bill providing for the payment of the *per diem* and expenses of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, was passed. It provides for the payment of the Commission out of any moneys in the State Treasury, and not from the contingent fund.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 28.—The impeachment of Chas. A. Edmonds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, has been the main topic of interest for the last twenty-four hours. Evidence embracing two hundred pages of legal manuscript was read entirely through in the presence of the House, with closed doors, reporters alone admitted, beginning last evening, and ending this afternoon. The result was that a resolution was adopted impeaching Edmonds of corrupt conduct in office, crimes and misdemeanors. The evidence showed that there had been constant speculation in lands by clerks in the office, and that the Commissioner and Deputies were the principals in such operations, all dealing in lands directly or indirectly prohibited by law. It was also shown that two or three clerks were drunken and dissolute, but were retained, after appointment, with full knowledge and some little participation in their debaucheries. Other corrupt practices were shown, including dealings in swamp land scrip, a matter which has been common in the office the past ten years. It was proved that a profit of $2,000 had been realized in ten months by the Commissioner and one or two clerks. It was held that the Commissioner was knowing to these transactions, but, by countenancing them and those guilty of them, made himself liable to the penalties. Grave presumptions were also raised of a system of blackmailing buyers of land by representing the lands which they sought as bought, when they were not, and in transferring them for a bonus.

The House adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to proceed with the impeachment of Edmonds at the bar of that body. It then elected Messrs. Grosvenor of Monroe, Houston of Tuscola, and Cochrane of Detroit, the latter a Democrat, as managers on the part of the House to prepare articles of impeachment and prosecute the trial.

The remaining business of both houses is nearly accomplished.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 28.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced providing that if any Justice of the Peace, Constable, or Clerk of Court, shall charge or receive more than the legal fees as costs, he shall be fined not exceeding $100, shall be liable for triple damages to the party injured; shall forfeit his office, and be ineligible to office for 5 years thereafter.

A bill was also introduced to abandon two miles of the bed of the Ohio Canal at Cleveland for city purposes.

The House bill to punish by heavy penalties the unlawful cutting or taking of timber, was passed.

The bill to provide for erecting monuments to the memory of ex-President William Henry Harrison, General Thomas L. Harmar, and Simon Kenton was defeated.

A resolution was offered and ordered printed asking the Ohio members of Congress to support a proposition to construct a canal around Niagara Falls on the American side, if, in their judgment, the same will secure cheap transportation.

A resolution was also offered and ordered printed for the appointment of three Commissioners to visit the reformatory and correctional institutions of the State, and examine into the present system of convict labor, and report what legislation is necessary.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 28.—In the Senate, in voting on the New York Charter, the question of retaining Van Nort as Commissioner of Public Works, was carried—17 to 6.

A motion to strike out the cumulative principle of appointing Commissioners was lost. A motion that no Commissioners be removed except for cause, was lost.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Consideration of the New York charter was resumed, and, by a decided vote, Comptroller Green was retained in the bill. A variety of verbal amendments were made, but nothing materially affecting the body of the bill.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—The House to-day adopted Mr. Paine's resolution, condemning mob law.

Mr. Freelan's resolution censuring the Nashville municipal authorities for inefficiency, and instructing the Governor in future not to depend upon the subordinate authorities, but to act promptly himself, gave rise to a long debate, which was not concluded.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—The New York & Philadelphia Railroad bill was defeated in the Senate by 6 to 12.

WISCONSIN.

Condition of the State Treasury—German Sympathy with Senator Schurz's Course—The Temperance Law.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 28.—The *State Journal* to-night says, in view of the assertion of the Milwaukee *News*, that the State Treasury is bankrupt and empty, and hundreds of thousands of unpaid appropriations are still awaiting payment, and of the Madison correspondent of the Chicago *Times* that the State Treasury is little better than bankrupt, it may be of interest to know that, on this 28th day of March, there are $812,000 in the State Treasury, and of this, $434,000 belongs to the general fund, and is available for current expenses. Treasurer Baitez is ready to pay all properly audited claims on presentation, and all lawful demands against the State Treasury will, doubtless, be promptly met as long as the control of State affairs remains in Republican hands.

There was a meeting of about 200 Germans here last night, all but a half-dozen or so Democrats, but a Republican presiding, and three or four others participating, at which an address of sympathy was adopted to Carl Schurz and expressing approval of his course as a Senator, and proposing the formation of a Liberal Club. The proceedings were entirely in German.

The Temperance law is published, and takes effect to-day.

ILLINOIS.

Time Fixed for the Will County Republican Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 28.—The Will County Republican Central Committee met here to-day and decided to hold the County Convention to select delegates to the Congressional Convention, on the 20th day of May next. The Congressional Convention, to which the delegates are to be then selected, has not been called yet.

Hon. Henry Snapp, M. C., is at home attending the meeting of the Committee.

KENTUCKY.

Brutal Outrage Committed in McCracken County—Earthquake—The Tobacco Interest—Death of General Humphrey Marshall.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—On Wednesday night, the 20th inst., in McCracken County, four men named Bud Jackson, Billy Coe, R. P. Weatherford, and James Vaughn, went to the house of a peaceable and respectable farmer named Shetlo, forced him to swallow an opiate and left him lying insensible in the yard, while the four entered the house and attacked Shetlo's wife and daughter, the latter aged 15. The women resisted, and were knocked down with the butts of pistols. The daughter was knocked down three times, and finally both were tied down and ravished repeatedly by the villains during the night. Jackson and Coe were captured and lodged in jail at Clinton. The rest will probably soon be taken, as the exasperated neighbors are prosecuting a rigorous search for them.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Paducah early on Tuesday morning.

In a full meeting of the Tobacco Board of Trade of this city, a resolution was unanimously passed strongly indorsing the movement for a uniform tax on tobacco.

About 2 o'clock to-day General Humphrey Marshall died at his residence, in this city, of pneumonia and bronchitis.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which Marshall Packard is Chairman, met to-day and had a long session. They were unanimous and outspoken against a compromise with Warmoth, while desirous of conciliating such Republicans as may have been his adherents, but are willing to support the regular party organization. The Committee issued a call for a Convention to meet here April 30, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nomination of a State ticket will not be made at this Convention.

Some Anecdotes of Artemus Ward.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mr. Sothern informs us that he made the acquaintance of our old friend, Artemus Ward, in London, and was very much struck with his exuberance or droll humor. The first time he beheld Ward on the stage at Egyptian Hall, the lecturer came and sat down awkwardly on a chair. The time seemed to hang heavily on his hands. He glanced up nervously at the clock, made frequent and vigorous applications of his handkerchief to his prominent nasal organ, rose two or three times and walked abjectly about the stage, and returned to his seat. The hour hand pointed to eight, and yet no sound issued from the "Showman's" lips; five minutes past eight, and yet no sign. The audience began to show signs of impatience. They did not understand this demonstration. They had paid their money for a mass of information about Mormondom, polygamy and all, and feared that some sham was in store for them. Finally the clock indicated ten minutes past eight, and then the lecturer rose again, and shuffling to the footlights, with his little whip in hand, said "Ladies and gentlemen, a lecture was advertised for to night in this hall; it was announced to begin at eight o'clock; but as I can talk only fifty minutes at a stretch, I have used ten minutes seeing what time it was!" At first the audience stared at stage and speaker in blank amazement; but soon the mingled drollery and impudence of the joke broke upon them, and the house exploded in one big guffaw. Mr. Sothern says that the idea of the thing him as so delightfully absurd that he fairly screamed after that every time Ward opened his mouth.

Another episode of the same entertainment is related by the actor. The panorama had rolled along to the well known moonlight scene. This was a great point in his exhibitions, as a clever contrivance of machinery enabled a very pretty effect to be produced of a moon sailing through the clouds, and casting its shadow upon the calm waters of a lake. On this occasion, Ward with more than his usual elaborateness, was expatiating upon the beauties of the scene. "This moon, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "is our main stand-by to please our patrons; you will observe the naturalness with which it sails through the heavens (glancing over his shoulder as he spoke, to find that the machinery had broken down, and the moon wouldn't work;) ah, you will to have excuse me; I perceive that my moonist has gone to tea; he will be back presently!" And then on with the rest of the show, as though nothing had happened.

Mr. Sothern remarked the affected unconsciousness of a humorous utterance on the part of Ward, as the most telling point in his comic lectures.

The Russian Tradition.

Every faithful Muscovite believes that some day the Russian flag will float over the walls of the capital of the Moslem; that driving the Turks across the Bosphorus into Asia, and rooting out the Crescent from Europe, are the traditional tasks the Czar has to accomplish. And this belief is not confined to a particular class. The eyes of every Russian are turned toward the minarets of Constantinople, with the conviction that the "holy banner of Russia" is fated to wave triumphantly from them. This belief has all along been encouraged by the successive Russian Governments, each succeeding Czar keeping in mind that he may be the one to bring to fruition the long-cherished idea of his race. Had not the jealousy of Russia caused the other European powers to interfere, the Emperor Nicholas would have carried his army into Constantinople forty years ago, and raised again the standard of the cross that fell in 1453, at the gate of St. Romanus, when the last of the Paleologi died in unsuccessfully defending it against the conquering Turk. Constantine, the name of the first Christian monarch of ancient Stamboul, and in honor of whom Constantinople received its present name—has been borne for several generations by the second son of the reigning monarch of Russia. The name is not of Asiatic or Russian origin, and it having become the traditional cognomen of the second male born to the Czar, would suggest the idea that it is continued for some other than mere personal reasons. The orthodox believe that, as Constantine established the Christian religion at Stamboul, its re-establishment will be by one bearing the same name and who will represent the Russian authority of Constantinople, when that of the Moslem is expelled. The territory of the Sultan in Europe, with the addition of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be a very handsome patrimony for a junior branch of the House of Romanoff. But although the power of the Turks has been considerably shorn since the siege of Vienna, when complete victory was prevented only by the timely arrival of Sobieski and his legions, they are not a prostrated people. Indeed, the "sick man" is displaying considerable vitality, and the chances of an easy conquest of Turkey do not appear so good as previous to the death of Nicholas.

THE TERMINUS IMBROGLIO.

What Was Said and Done at the Omaha Real Estate Owners' Convention at Lincoln.

Proposition to Build a Line of Railroad from Omaha to St. Louis.

The Chicago Press Comes in for a Heavy Shower of Indignation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28.—The Convention assembled at Lincoln adjourned, yesterday, to meet again at the call of the presiding officer. Its proceedings were generally harmonious, and the Omaha resolutions were adopted with two exceptions. The resolution in regard to the Chicago press, in which THE TRIBUNE was especially stigmatized, was ruled out by the country members. Another resolution, which recommended a special session of the Legislature, met with a similar fate. The rest were adopted with a single further change, omitting the word Representative, thus resolving the Convention into a mere mass meeting of the people. Elder Miller, who showed some signs of rebellion in the early hours of the Convention, was crushed by a thunderbolt from Judge Mason, the Judicial Boanerges of Nebraska, and showed no signs of life afterwards. The Convention was the creature of Omaha to all intents and purposes. Omaha nursed the feeling in the State carefully until it was sufficiently profound, issued the call, drafted the resolutions, took them to Lincoln and carried them over the heads of all opposition and with the slight changes specified. The feeling toward Chicago has all along been very bitter, and showed itself repeatedly in the heat of debate and the incessant, indignant garrulity of the delegates, especially those from this locality. They seemed to think that nothing was thought of in Chicago but how to subvert the interests of Omaha. The feeling of the entire Convention is well illustrated by the following extract from the speech of Chief Justice Mason, made on Wednesday evening in convention: "And thus, sir, while we are accomplishing this, and wasting the energies of our own people for the building of this great thoroughfare of commerce, while we are doing but simple justice to ourselves, let us bear in mind that when Iowa struck at us with infamous fangs of wrath, those living in other States, in whose calamities we had sympathized and given our little, in their distress, joined in the clamor of rage against Nebraska through their press. I refer to the unwarrantable assault of the Chicago papers upon this State, and their support to the nefarious legislation of Iowa, and if there be one here who reports for his master, I ask him to carry this doctrine home to his master. [Cheers.] I say this not in rage, but in justice. Some one tells me that the reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has left the hall. I am sorry. I mean what I say. We do not number one million of people to-day, but we can say to Chicago that we have a vitalizing power that will speak through our commercial connections with a power that shall tell, and an energy that shall proclaim our purpose to seek after commercial relations, and build up other means of taking our commerce to the world's market than those across Iowa and through Chicago. When Chicago helps to curse us with her belying and belittling press—[applause]—and I think of all the curiously mean things that disgrace God's Footstool it is a mean hireling that uses a few types and a pencil in an article of assault upon his betters—[great applause]—, and I say then to the press of Chicago in their assault upon Omaha and upon the State of Nebraska, for I have always been one of those who thought Omaha was a part of Nebraska (cheers), and I distinctly recognize the fact tonight, when her commercial rights are sought to be trampled down, and the energies and the growing prosperity of the State crippled. Now, Mr. Chairman, the immediate resolution in hand, if it be of this State, or, in other words, if from this hour we carry into execution their extreme purport, if Omaha shake hands along the border before the snow-fall, we shall hear the locomotive whistle from St. Louis sounding in the streets of Omaha [Cheers]. That whistle shall laugh to scorn the impotent rage of imbecile Iowa legislation (Applause). In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, for my tremulous nerves remind me that I must close my remarks, States and communities ought to preserve at all times a dignified regard for the rights of others, and in the beginning they cannot afford to do wrong, but much less a great State which represents the sovereign mind of three millions of people whenever they do wrong."

No sooner had Chief Justice Mason sat down to soothe his shattered nerves, and wipe his fevered brow with the judicial bandanna, then General C. F. Manderson, of Omaha, whose handsome handwriting adorned the resolutions like a setting of fine gold, arose and bedewed the Convention with oratorical rose water. The General and the Chief Justice represent the two extremes of Nebraska civilization. The General paid his compliments to Chicago. He said that Omaha gave more to the relief fund than all Iowa combined, therefore it was ungrateful for that city to turn upon her Western rival and rend her as had been done through the columns of the Chicago newspapers. Other allusions to Chicago served to spice the debates for the rest of the evening. This morning the Convention met and passed the resolutions as a whole, and transacted other business looking to the construction of the Trunk Railroad connecting Omaha with St. Louis. Mr. E. H. Rogers, a banker of Fremont, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That as Congress has reserved the right to fix the rates of toll on the Omaha Bridge, and has directly or indirectly reserved rights to fix the rates of fare on certain roads in this State, that Congress be respectfully petitioned as to such rates, and if they deem it necessary to fix such rates as shall at once be fair to such roads and to the people.

The resolution was received in a lukewarm manner, showing that the Convention feared to offend the Union Pacific Railroad. It was finally passed, but without any particular show of approbation.

A resolution to ask for assistance in building the trunk road to Atchison, Kan., connecting with St. Louis, was voted down by a large majority, on the ground that Nebraska desired to control her own roads and did not desire them to go into the hands of corporations.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to visit St. Louis and interest her people in the proposed road: J. T. Hoile, Richardson County; Colonel R. W. Furnas, Nemaha; W. E. Dillon, Otoe; John Fitzgerald, Sarpy; S. S. Caldwell, Douglas; C. H. Gould, Burke; Zian Clark, Washington; C. F. Eckert, Dakota; J. G. Miller, Saunders; J. Kennard, Lancaster; J. C. Dorey, Gage; Charles Little, Saline; J. B. Becker, Platte; J. D. Neeligh, Cuming. It was afterwards decided to allow each city, town, and county interested in the building of the trunk line, which is to connect St. Louis and all the South and Southwest with Omaha, to send with the St. Louis Supplication Committee as many delegates as they choose.

Chief Justice Mason made another violent attack upon Chicago, especially upon THE TRIBUNE, his distempered fancy suggesting abundant crude material.

The Omaha and North Platte delegation returned home this afternoon. Nothing is talked of upon the streets, in stores, offices, workshops, and homes but the Convention and what it has done. The people have gone terminus-mad. Omaha has a Missouri connection already by way of Lincoln, and it is privately talked here that she does not really care for the trunk road for itself. It is a sop to the Cerberus of the South Platte, and will answer as a bugbear to the Eastern roads. It seems not unlikely now that it may be built. Omaha has nevertheless shown that she carries the little State of Nebraska in her pocket. The terminus question remains in *statu quo*. Homan has his tracks laid, and sheds for freight and passengers partially constructed at the east end of the bridge. All the Iowa roads have laid tracks connecting with his. He commenced running his freight line yesterday. To-day he took over eleven cars of eastward bound freight which were received from him by the eastern roads. It is said that they have consented to receive all freight from him bound in the same direction. They refuse to deliver to him any westward bound freight unless specially so ordered by consignors or consignees. All shippers east and west have been so notified, and Omaha people think they will generally comply with the notification. Homan takes his money in his pocket to the place of transfer, and as freight is delivered to him, pays the overcharges on the spot. People on the west bank of the river are confident, and think things will now simmer down to comparative quiet, and freight will pass and repass as usual. Homan says that the roads have agreed to allow their full cars of westward-bound freight to cross the bridge, he receipting for them, and returning them. A few intelligent people of Omaha seem doubtful in regard to the legality of the bridge lease since the subject was broached in THE TRIBUNE, and think it possible that the matter may thus be brought into the courts. The Union Pacific Road is pursuing a passive policy, and will, if possible, avoid all litigation. Homan's lease is so worded that it can be ended at any time on ten days' notice.

OMAHA, Neb., March 28.—The following resolutions were, this morning, unanimously adopted at Lincoln by the largest assembly of representative men ever convened in Nebraska.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

We, the people of Nebraska, assembled in convention at the Capitol at Lincoln, on this 27th day of March, A. D., 1872, view with indignation the action of the Legislature of the State of Iowa:

First, in memorializing Congress to pass laws to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to change the eastern terminus of its road and make its transfer of freight and passengers in that State; second, on passing a law prohibiting all railroads, now or hereafter to be constructed, having their terminus at any point on the boundary of that State, from making any transfer of freight, passengers, or express matter to or with any other railroad company, either by delivering or receiving the same at any other place in that State; third, in providing extraordinary and oppressive remedies for the enforcement of the provisions of such law; fourth, in coercing, by threats of legislative punishment, the railroads of Iowa into an obedience to laws which are arbitrary and unconstitutional; and in view of the fact that these illegal enactments are calculated to destroy commerce, and are aimed at the commercial life of this Commonwealth, therefore, we declare:

1. That by the several acts of Congress giving existence to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and by the official acts and declaration of the President of the United States and the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the Government, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad was and remains established in Nebraska.

2. That under laws and acts vested rights have obtained to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, causing large outlay and expenditures, and the issue of its bonded securities, based upon the plain import of the law, to its creditors who have loaned their money and received such securities; to the people of the State of Nebraska who, giving largely of their lands, money, and credit, have sought to reap the abundant harvest resulting therefrom.

3. That no action such as is desired by the Legislature of Iowa is needed, and neither the Legislative or Executive Department of the National Government can in any manner interfere or destroy the rights thus existing, and must leave these questions and controversies to be decided by the Courts on the basis of existing laws; for any attempt to alter the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad at a point different from that now established by the laws of the United States, or effort to compel it to receive or deliver freight and passengers at a point beyond its legal terminus in another State, would be a wanton attack upon vested rights, and an effort to impair the obligation of existing contracts.

4. That the act of the Legislature of Iowa, prohibiting railroads in that State from transferring freight and passengers to connecting roads, except within its limits, is an assumption of power to regulate commerce among the several States, void by the Constitution of the United States, and being exclusively in Congress. Under such assumed right, any State in the Union could go further, and prohibit any transfer on its own soil of freight and passengers to be crossed beyond the limits of the State, and could forbid railroads of adjoining States from coming into its territory to take freight and passengers out of it. Thus the entire inter State commerce, business, and travel of the country may, by the factions and arbitrary legislation of any State, be halted at its boundary lines, and compelled to submit to vexatious interruptions and unjust exactions or be totally interdicted.

5. This unprecedented and unconstitutional action we denounce as arbitrary and arrogant, and the effort of the Legislature of that State to aggrandize Iowa at the expense of her sister State, and make Nebraska a mere tributary province, should not be submitted to without indignant reproof and determined opposition.

6. The people of this sovereign State do solemnly protest against this unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the freedom of commerce, business, and travel between adjoining States, in the interests of a border town, as repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as hostile to the interests and rights of this State and its citizens, and we do hereby declare that such legislation shall be resented to the utmost in every rightful and proper manner.

7. We respectfully ask Congress, in view of this extraordinary enactment, to consider whether any further legislation by Federal power is necessary to secure freedom to commerce among the States, and we call upon the Legislature of Iowa, apparently without due reflection, led by the intemperate and passionate appeal of a disappointed community to the passage of this obnoxious act, to repeal the same and not present to the world the unseemly spectacle of a State setting at defiance the supreme law of the land, repudiating the comity of the States, claiming for herself all privileges, and yielding to others none.

8. That, in view of this hostile legislation, we call upon our capitalists and business men to take immediate measures for the construction and early completion of a line of railway from the southern to the northern boundary of this State, to the end that the trade and business of our State, as well as the commerce to the west of us, may find its way to and from the South and East; that these recommendations are not made in any retaliatory spirit, but merely for the purpose of suggesting to our people a way by which they can easily avoid paying the tribute, and bearing the burdens which are sought to be imposed upon us, that a committee be at once appointed, composed of representatives men, to visit the city of St. Louis, and lay before its Board of Trade this enterprise, and procure, if possible, the assistance of the people of that city, and of the State of Missouri, and of their capitalists and railroad corporations in aid of the construction of said road.

9. That the Union Pacific Railroad Company received from the Government its right of way through the entire limits of this State, together with a subsidy of territorial domain to the amount of over seven millions of acres free, which otherwise would have been open to actual settlers at Government prices, and has at this time, within our limits, almost 560 miles of railroad in operation; that, in addition to all this, Omaha and Douglas County, Nebraska, and the citizens thereof, have donated in aid of this enterprise more than one million dollars,—in consideration therefore the Union Pacific Railroad Company has entered into a solemn contract with them, by the terms of which it has agreed to give to Nebraska all the benefits which legitimately result from the maintenance of the terminus of its road where it is established by existing law.

10. That while we cheerfully acknowledge the great importance and advantage resulting from the construction and operation of the Union Pacific Railroad through our State and recommend friendly and liberal legislation towards said corporation, still the people of this State have reason to expect, and a right to demand of said Company, a strict fulfilment on its part of its contracts with us.

The Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention have issued a circular, inviting voters, without distinction of party, to join in sustaining the Constitution as it is, and in securing the civil service reform; a tariff for revenue only; a general amnesty for past political offences, and local self-government. It says further, that "while the objects of the Liberal Republicans and revenue reform organizations are in the main the same, the latter organization has the special object of gathering together all parties in favor of these principles;" and states that arrangements have been made with most railroads to return persons home free who have paid full fare coming to the Convention. The Convention will make use of both Mozart Hall and Exposition Hall. The Committee are using every effort to insure provision for the convenience and comfort of all who may come.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 28.—The Washington despatches in regard to the late action of the Democratic National Central Executive Committee in that city meets with opposition here. The mention of Trumbull's name in connection with the Presidency on the Liberal ticket, receives the hearty endorsement of a majority of the liberal Republicans and thinking Democrats both in and out of the Legislature of Illinois.

The Wills of Archbishop Spalding and Father Coskery.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 23.

The wills of the late Archbishop Spalding and the late Father Coskery, administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, were admitted to probate yesterday in the Orphans' Court, and letters testamentary were granted on the estate of each to Bishop James Gibbons of North Carolina, who is left executor. All of the property, real and personal, belonging to the Archbishop, including that acquired by the will of the late Bishop McGill, except the real estate in Kentucky belonging to the Archbishop, which was left to Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, was bequeathed to Father Coskery, providing he was living in the State of Maryland at the time of the death of the Archbishop, and if not, to Bishop Thomas Foley. All of the estate of Father Coskery, including that acquired by the will of Archbishop Spalding, was bequeathed to Bishop James Gibbons.

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USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
856 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The copartnership heretofore existing by and between Orrin Smith and Solomon Austrian, in the manufacturing of Brick, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business to be closed up by O. Smith, who continues the business under the name of Smith, Conner & Co.
ORRIN SMITH.
SOLOMON AUSTRIAN.
Chicago, March 26, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between M. J. O'Brien and M. Shaughnessy is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. Shaughnessy assuming all responsibilities.
March 26, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Richardson & Jacob, has been dissolved on this date, John Jacobs removing on the 1st day of April, with his personal property.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
Chicago, March 27, 1872. JOHN JACOBS.

FOR SALE.

SALT, SALT, SALT,
We have now on hand a full supply of coarse, fine and dairy salt of our own manufacture. Shall be receiving on opening of lake navigation, as usual, new salt in new packages. SALT CO. of Onondaga.
A. J. LATHAM, Agent. Office 87 Market-st.

100,000 BRICK
FOR SALE—best Milwaukee pressed—delivered on car or vessel at Milwaukee, on demand. Apply to I. H. BURCH, 666 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Spring Styles.
We are now fully prepared to offer to the Trade of the Northwest a complete stock of choice MILLINERY, NOTIONS, STRAW GOODS, REAL and IMITATION LACES, HAIR SWITCHES, CURLS, &c., at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy the closest cash buyers. Our Trimming Department will be under our former Superintendents. Orders will receive our careful and prompt attention. RETAIL DEPARTMENT will open APRIL 1.
WEBSTER BROS.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
270 and 272 WABASH-AV.

SAFE PROTECTOR.

WHEN
Electricity Sleeps,
THE
SAFE
"PROTECTOR"
CAN BE OPENED, BUT
NOT TILL THEN.
CALL AND SEE IT. ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF
MARVIN & CO.'S
SAFES.
17 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Through Line to Waterloo and Cedar Falls via Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Commencing Sunday, March 24, THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING Coaches to WATERLOO and CEDAR FALLS, will be attached to the regular night express train, leaving the Wells-st. Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 9:45 p. m. daily (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Cedar Falls the next forenoon, and making close connection for all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Through tickets on sale at the City Ticket Office, No. 31 West Madison-st., and at the Wells-st. Depot.
M. HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
H. P. STANWOOD, Gen. Ticket Agent.

INSURANCE.

ASTOR
Fire Insurance Company
DIVIDEND.
Creditors are hereby notified that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I will pay a first Dividend of forty (40) per cent on all adjusted claims against the Astor Fire Insurance Company, of New York, on and after Monday, the 25th day of March, 1872, at my office, No. 156 Broadway, in said city of New York.
Blank receipts for the dividend may be had without charge on application to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, Esq., 62 West Madison-st., Chicago, who will furnish all requisite information.
JAS. YERRANCE, Receiver.
New York, March 21, 1872.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.
Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks. A. H. DARROW, General Agent for Illinois, 207 Warren-av., Chicago.

INSURANCE.
Claims against all Chicago Fire Companies, and all insolvent Eastern Fire Companies, bought, and highest market price paid. Call at Room 2, No. 92 West Washington-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.

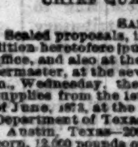
CLEVELAND.
The VERY HIGHEST price paid for policies in above Company by BUTLER & CO., Bankers, 167 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
For Five Years we have made South Side Residence Property a specialty.
And now offer a large list of Choice Residence Property at all prices.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO.,
20 HARRISON-ST.
After May 1, at 20 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
46 South Desplaines st.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m., Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:
Austin, Texas—200 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 800 bushels charcoal, 150,000 pounds of corn, 78,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 48,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Concho, Texas—1,300 cord of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 910,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,790,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Davis, Texas—600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 748,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Duncan, Texas—580 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 800,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 485,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,960,000 pounds of hay.
Fort McIntosh, Texas—200 cords of wood, 196,000 pounds of hay.
Fort McKavett, Texas—1,600 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 605,000 pounds of corn, 312,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,205,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 206,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley, 510,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Richardson, Texas—2,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,820,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,300,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Stockton, Texas—[illegible] cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 295,000 pounds of corn, 150,000 pounds of oats or barley.
Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 315,000 pounds of hay.
San Antonio, Texas—3,000 cords of wood, 3,000 bushels of charcoal, 925,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.
Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 2,455,000 pounds of corn, 1,325,000 pounds of oats or barley, 5,200,000 pounds of hay.
The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.
Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders at each post and each kind of supply.
It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches or farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.
Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVING
WEST CHICAGO-AV.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee of Property Owners of West Chicago-av. at the office of John Buehler, No. 316 Milwaukee-av., until 4 p. m. Saturday, April 2 at 4 o'clock p. m., for curbing with cedar blocks, grading and paving with wooden blocks (either Nicholson or Dodlow patents), West Chicago-av. from the west line of Milwaukee-av. to the line of Reuben-st., in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the Board of Public Works. Said improvements to be paid for by the respective property owners as soon as the work is finished. The Committee reserve the right to refuse one or all proposals which are not in accordance with this notice, and no proposal will be accepted if the Committee is not satisfied, unless the person has the necessary ability, experience, credit, and that he is trustworthy and has the necessary means to complete said work. By order of the Committee.
CHAS. H. DUENING.
Chicago, March 27, 1872.

GOODS.
Styles,
...ully prepared
...s of the North-
...stock of choice
NOTIONS,
..., REAL and
...ACES, HAIR
...URLS, &c., at
...cannot fail to
...est cash buy-
...ng Department
... former Super-
...rs will receive
... prompt atten-
...DEPARTMENT
... 1.
... BROS.,
...ND JOBBERS,
...WABASH-AV.

...ECTOR.
...EN
... Sleeps,
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...NED, BUT
...L THEN.
...SO, A FULL STOCK OF
... & CO.'S
...TES.
... CANAL-ST.

...OADS.
...ESTERN RAILWAY.
...Waterloo and Cedar
... Rapids, Iowa.
...rch 26, THROUGH PULL-
... to WATERLOO and CE-
...ched to the regular night
... Wells-st. Depot of the Chi-
...way at 9:45 p. m. daily (Sat-
... at Cedar Falls the next
... connection for all points
...nnesota. Through tickets
...Office, No. 61 West Madison-st.
...GHITT, Gen. Supt.
...D, Gen. Ticket Agent.

...RANCE.
...TOR
...nce Company
...DEND.
...James Van Inwagen, ... Chicago, who will furnish ...
... TERRANCE, Receiver.

...Insurance Co.,
...WN, NEW YORK.
... A. H. DARROW, ... Warren av., Chicago.

...RANCE.
...ago-Fire Companies, and all ... Companies, bought, and high... ... at Room 2, No. 92 West ... Jefferson and Desplaines.

...ELAND.
... price paid for policies in ...
...UTLER & CO., Bankers, 167 West Madison-st.

...ESTATE.
...H SIDE
... PROPERTY.
...rs we have made
...idence Property a
...list of Choice Residence ...
...AITE & CO.,
... 50 HARRISON-ST.
...

...SALES.
...SYTH'S
...dard Scales
...ALE WAREHOUSE,
... Desplaines at
...AIRBANKS'
STANDARD
...CALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
...BANKS, MORSE & CO.,
... WASHINGTON-ST.

...POSALS.
...r Army Supplies.
...RTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
...PARTMENT OF TEXAS,
...NTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.
...
JAMES A. EKIN,
...master, Department of Texas.

...FOR IMPROVING
...CHICAGO-AV.
...
CHAS. H. DUBBSING.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

The only prominent features in finances generally, are the gambling in Erie and some buoyancy in railway stocks generally.

Money seems to be gradually growing more stringent, and, while the banks in this city are accommodating their customers pretty freely yet, the demand in the open market for loans has increased. Deposits keep up well, but the loans of the banks were never so high as at present, and it is apparent the banks cannot expand any more.

Exchange is quoted at from par to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

SAVINGS-BANK LIFE-INSURANCE.

Life insurance is regarded by nearly all men who take out policies, in no other light than the securing of a sum to be paid to their heirs, a provision against want on the part of their wives and children. But Mr. Elizur Wright, who was for many years Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and the best part of whose life has been devoted to the study of life insurance, has recently published a large octavo volume in which he sketches out a plan for a reform in the management of life insurance business, and shows conclusively that a large percentage of the premiums paid in for life insurance should be regarded simply as deposits in a savings bank, which the depositor should have a right to withdraw at any time on the surrender of his policy.

There is probably no man now living whose opinion is worth more on questions of life insurance than that of Mr. Wright, and yet we find him testifying in this book, that "as life insurance is now conducted, beyond any question, one-fourth of the premium paid into the life insurance companies for premiums, had better be paid into savings banks." Mr. Wright states what is undoubtedly true when he says that "to persuade a prudent man to take a policy on the terms now offered by the companies, with no fixed rule upon which the policy can be surrendered, ... the rightful portion of the ... such a pitch of it is necessary to work ... that he shall entirely overlook the fact that his circumstances may change, and he may cease to need insurance before the term of his policy expires."

It is shown in Mr. Wright's book, that when a man in good health, and in middle life, takes out a policy of insurance for the whole term of his life, his premium, during a great portion of the time he is expected to live, does not only cover the insurance on his own life, but an additional charge is made in it, to insure the lives of others. This additional charge Mr. Wright regards as rightfully a deposit of savings, which, under the present rule, is payable only at the death of the insured, but which, under the reformed system, could be drawn out by the depositor at any time upon the surrender of his policy.

The vast advantage to the policy-holder and savings depositor in this proposed system over the old one, will be perceived at once. A policy issued by a company doing business on such a plan has a tangible value as recognizable in the money market as a certificate of deposit in a savings bank. Perhaps the most important feature, however, in such a policy would be, that while it would be an actual deposit of money, available at any time to the depositor himself, it could not be touched by creditors, if the policy was made for "the benefit" of others.

In regard to the "note plan" of deferring a portion of the premium on a policy of life insurance each year, Mr. Wright shows concisely, but clearly, that it is extremely unjust to the policy holder, and claims that "a terrible deception is practised upon the public in making people believe that the surplus earnings of the companies will so far wipe out the notes as to make the policy as good as one paid for in cash."

Mr. Wright's book is an imperial octavo of 210 pages, with steel-engraved diagrams, making life insurance, as it is and as it ought to be, intelligible to all. It contains 268 tables, never before published, giving the various values, for every year of its possible existence, of every desirable policy—information likely to be worth twice its cost to every person who has or needs insurance on his life. It will be sent by mail, postpaid, on the receipt of $5. Address Elizur Wright, No. 39 State street, Boston.

THE RATES OF INTEREST YIELDED BY UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Treasury Department has recently issued a pamphlet, prepared by Mr. E. B. Elliot, to show the relative popularity of the different series of United States bonds. The greater popularity, or, in other words, the greater confidence in some series of bonds than in others, is shown by the fact that they sell at higher prices, and therefore pay proportionately less on the investment than others in which there is less confidence.

This is illustrated in the following table, which shows the rate of interest realized to investors on each class of securities, as derived from the average market price during the month of December last:

Description of Stocks.	Time to maturity.	Calculated a.s. rates of interest realized to invest. ers.
10-40's, 1864, 5 p. ct. Gold	33 years	5.08 p. ct.
1881's, 6 p. ct. Gold	10 years	5.38 p. ct.
5-20 Coupon, 1862, 6 p. ct. Gold	11 years	5.94 p. ct.
5-20's of 1864, 6 p. ct. Gold	13 years	6.00 p. ct.
5-20 Consols, 1865, 6 p. ct. Gold	14 years	6.10 p. ct.
5-20 interest payable May and November, 1865, 6 p. ct. Gold	14 years	5.64 p. ct.
5-20 Consols, 1867, 6 p. ct. Gold	16 years	5.76 p. ct.
5-20 Consols, 1868, 6 p. ct. Gold	17 years	5.76 p. ct.
30-year Pacific R. R., 6 p. ct. Currency	26 years	5.22 p. ct.

*Assuming semi-annual investment and conversion of interest.

From the above it will be seen that there is a difference of 1 02 per cent between the rates of interest realized by investors on the ten-forties of 1864 and the five-twenties of 1865. The fact that these two securities, under the competition of the open market, spontaneously assume prices which yield such different results to the investor indicates that the first is considered as desirable at a remuneration of only 5.08 per cent as the latter is at 6.10. This naturally suggests the question what peculiarity there is in the one that yields the lower rate that counterbalances the difference of interest as an element of desirability. The difference in the time they have to run is a circumstance which may serve as a partial explanation; but a still more important point is that the ten-forties are made expressly payable in gold, while the medium in which the five-twenties are to be redeemed has been made a subject of doubt. This illustrates the value of an explicit contract. If there is a doubt as to the terms of a loan, the lender gives himself the benefit of the doubt. Examining the above table more in detail we find that, after the 10-40s, the most popular security (that is, the one taken at the lowest rate of interest), is the currency Pacific Railroad 6 per cent loan, upon which the investing rate is a little less than 5¼ (5 22) per cent. The 6 per cents of 1881 come next in order, and after them the various classes of 5-20s, upon which the calculated rates of interest vary from 5.64 to 6.10 per cent.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank of New York, which for six weeks has been assailed by the New York *Sun*, and yet has paid all demands against it, notwithstanding the effort of the *Sun* to work up a panic, has at length turned around on its assailant, and it is now understood that the officers of the bank are about taking legal steps to make the *Sun* pay the penalty.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon as furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '62	112½	112¾
5-20s of '64	112½	112¾
5-20s of '65	112½	112¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	111¼	111¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112½	113¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112½	113¼
10-40s	108	108½
United States new 5 per cents	109¼	....
United States currency 6s	115¼	115¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 and int.
Gold exchange	....	110½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾@110½
Gold and gold coupons	109½	110¼
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip	....	173 @175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The gold market closed dull at 110½. During this p. m. the gold room got up a Spanish war, but the thing would not work, and gold refused to respond. Loans were from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $49,000,000.

Governments strong and higher, on purchases by German bankers. The Government sold one million at from 109 33-100 to 109 60-100.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was an entire absence of excitement in Erie. There was a further decline, prices fluctuating between 57@59, closing at 58½. Yesterday Daniel Drew is said to have sold 50,000 shares of Erie at 56, seller 12 months, and that to-day he has been offered $200,000 for the contract, which he refused. The principal features to-day have been Lake Shore and New York Central, which advanced on the report that they are to be called on the London Stock Exchange. Pacific Mail, Ohios, and Western Union have been active. Union Pacific dull. Boston, Hartford & Erie sold as high as 9½. Hannibal & St. Joseph advanced to 47 for common and 67 for preferred. Quicksilver closed at 41½. The market closed strong.

Money stringent; loaned as high as ½, and closed at 7, gold, to 1-16. Many bank accounts were not made up until long after 3 o'clock.

Southern securities dull and lower in South Carolinas.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115⅝	Coups, '67	112½
Coups, '62	112½	Coups, '68	112½
Coups, '64	112½	10-40s	108½
Coups, '65	112½	Currency 6s	115¼
Coups, '65, new	111½		

State bonds:

Missouris	95¼	Old Virginias	55
Old Tennessees	67	Old North Carolinas	37
New Tennessees	66	New N. Carolinas	22
New Virginias	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	95	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel.	73	St. Paul	62
Quicksilver	41½	St. Paul preferred	81
Adams Express	92	Wabash	77
Wells & Fargo Ex.	73	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	82	Fort Wayne	96
United States Ex.	79	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	65	Terre Haute pref.	64
New York Central	99	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	95	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	58	Ohio & Mississippi	50
Erie preferred	76	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	88
Harlem	112	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	132
Harlem preferred	121	Lake Shore	95
Reading	115	Indiana Central	25
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	82	Union Pacific Bonds	91
Northwestern pref.	94	Cen. Pacific Bonds	101
Rock Island	116	Del. & Lack.	111

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,930	6,285	3,025	3,211
Wheat, bu	2,473	11,130	7,488	3,628
Corn, bu	22,730	39,772	13,766	60,103
Oats, bu	8,180	16,344	23,118	3,197
Rye, bu	1,880	1,076	....	2,171
Barley, bu	4,085	8,000	6,802	1,518
Grass seed, lbs	63,950	148,326	90,285	60,000
Flax seed, lbs	....	80,982	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	10,000	36,602	348	....
Cured meats, lbs	36,030	61,720	642,519	109,357
Beef, brls	26	11	84	87
Pork, brls	....	28	140	517
Lard, lbs	41,400	31,366	127,001	2,000
Tallow, lbs	15,075	24,180	2,420	....
Butter, lbs	44,950	55,390	33,550	5,400
D. hogs, No.	89	177	....	....
Live hogs, No.	8,996	4,080	6,121	4,079
Cattle, No.	3,271	2,727	1,558	1,237
Sheep, No.	1,642	3,027	1,044	187
Hides, lbs	74,273	78,205	32,880	50,339
Highwines, brls	417	100	292	210
Wool, lbs	10,970	33,682	30,000	....
Potatoes, bu	1,065	7,641	....	....
Lumber, m	322	36	275	1,295
Shingles, m	330	1,458	567	1,012
Lath, m	170	....	12	272
Salt, brls	....	420	569	632

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: Corn, 1,307 bu; oats 411 bu; rye, 1,138 bu.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat, 22 cars corn, 1 car oats, 3 cars barley. Total, 27 cars, or 11,000 bu.

There was a little more doing on 'Change to-day, and a little more confidence exhibited in prices, though without any considerable improvement for holders, as Eastern markets continue dull. The continued fine weather also helped to remove any lingering apprehensions of crop failures through the inability to plant in season, and this prevented an advance, which many felt inclined to expect, as they think the break in prices has probably exhausted itself for the present. Under the influence of the latter feeling there were more buying orders in from the country than for several days past.

Highwines were more active, and firmer, though reported dull in New York. The market opened with only 82½c bid, but it was soon apparent that offerings were light, while one or two buying orders were inactive. Sales were 350 brls at 83c per gallon. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were quiet and steady. Corn by sail was quoted at ... to Buffalo, 18@18½c to Oswego, and ... to Kingston.

Provisions were very quiet, but steady, though ... at yesterday's inside prices; the market having apparently come to a stand still. The bears seemed tired of forcing the market down, and there were comparatively few buyers, showing that the bull element has become discouraged by past reverses, and present big stocks. The trading, what little there was of it, was almost confined to mess pork, which was relatively firm in the latter half of the session. Lard was scarcely mentioned. Meats were quiet, but one or two round lots were freely offered without takers; they are unchanged in price, except that bacon shoulders were quoted ¼c lower. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.25@11.30; do, seller April, $11.30; do, seller May, $11.60; do, seller June, $11.60; do, seller July, $11.80; prime mess, $11.00@11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.10@8.15; do, seller April $8 15; do, seller May, $8 30; do, seller June, $8 40. Green hams nominal at 6@8c. Dry-salted meats at 3½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 5½c. Sweet pickled hams, 7@8½c. Bacon quoted at 5c for shoulders; 6¾c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8 75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $11 25; 100 brls do seller April at $11 30; 1,500 brls do seller May at $11 50; 1,000 brls do seller June at $11 65; 500 brls do seller July at $11.80; 50 tcs lard (kettled) at $8.25 per 100 lbs; 100 tcs do (country) at $8 12½; 3,000 tcs lard (part last evening) at $8 15; 250 tcs do at $8.12½; 750 tcs do seller May at $8 30; 20,000 lbs green hams (average 16 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 3½c; 100,000 lbs do at $3 31½; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c.

Flour was in somewhat better demand, but principally from local dealers, the shippers being still out of the market, except to the extent of looking around so as to keep the track of it till something shall turn up. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7 75; 100 brls spring extras at $7.00; 400 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6 37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5 00. Total, 1,050 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $17.00 delivered; 10 tons feed at $18 00 on track; and 10 tons coarse middlings at $16.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, being in good demand, and firm at an average advance of about ½c per bu, though without any encouragement in the tone of New York advices. There was, however, a good order demand for cash wheat, for points both east and west, and holders were very firm, while the fact had a considerable influence on options, which were not offered with the same freedom as heretofore. For a long time there was scarcely anything doing, as operators on both sides held off for breath. Then an active demand sprung up towards noon, and stiffened prices. The course of the wheat market during a month past has been eventful and exciting. On the one side it has been claimed that there is more than enough wheat on hand to supply the wants of the world till the next harvest, which promises to be an abundant one; and that the present prices of wheat must materially check consumption, in view of the relative cheapness of corn. There is probably some force in this objection. It is reported from Europe that, while France has not taken more than a fourth part of the 10,000,000 quarters which it was thought would be necessary to tide her over till the time of harvest, she is now actually exporting wheat to Great Britain, and this fact is probably the principal cause of the recent decline there. On the other hand, it is evident that the supply of wheat in the West is small, not only in Chicago, where the lack of storage room may have something to do with it, but in Milwaukee and other receiving points. We have now a little more than 1,500,000 bu in store here, against 3,500,000 a year ago. The option of seller May opened to-day at $1.24¾, fell to $1.24½, advanced to $1.25½ and closed firmer at $1.25½. Seller April sold at $1.19@1.20½, and seller June at $1.25½@1.27½, both closing at the outside. Other grades than No. 2 spring were inactive and nominal, at $1 28@1 30 for No. 1, $1.15@1 16 for No. 3, and $1.05@1.06 for rejected; the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20¼; 5,000 bu do at $1 20½; 16,000 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.19½; 5,000 bu do at $1 19. Total, 41,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and firm at yesterday's outside prices, being in good speculative demand ... much of it on country account. A great deal of corn was sold short last autumn for delivery in May, and the sellers have watched the market go down to a point where many of them now think it safe to fill in. They are, hence, taking hold rather freely, and bought largely to-day. Our current receipts are very light, and this makes track-corn comparatively firm, especially as it can now be unloaded into vessels, which was not possible in winter. The market for seller April opened at 37½c, and improved to 38c at the close. Seller May sold at 41¾@42c; seller May and June at 41¾@41½c; seller June at 42½@42¾c; and seller July at 43½@43¾c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 20,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¾c; 8,500 bu on track at 38c; 3,200 bu ears at 40c, delivered. Total, 52,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and steady at about the same prices as yesterday, the demand being limited to a very few options, and a small number of car loads, which were taken by sample. Seller the month was nominal at 30¼c; seller April sold at 30½c; seller May at 34¼c; and seller June at 35¼c. Cash sales were the following, by sample: 600 bu at 30½c; 600 bu at 34; 600 bu at 33½c; 3,000 bu delivered on shipping cars, at 35½c. Total, 4,860 bu.

Rye was a shade firmer, but inactive, except on option: seller April sold at 69c, and was held at 70c, at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 71c.

Barley was quiet, and a shade easier, there being no shipping demand, as there has been for several days past. Seller April sold at 50c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 were quoted at 52@53c, and No. 3 at 45@47c. Cash sales were 2,000 bu No. 2, regular, at 51c; 400 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 63c. Total, 3 200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was irregular. It closed about half-past 1 o'clock, as above noted, at $1.25½, seller May. Subsequently Liverpool was reported lower, and the market sold down to $1.24½, then sold up to $1 25½ previous to the call, the result of which was as follows:

Mess pork, cash, or seller the month, $11 25 bid, $11 35 asked; do seller April, 500 brls sold at $11.30, closed at $11.27½ bid, $11 32½ asked; do seller May, 1,000 brls sold at $11.52½, closed at $11.52½ bid, $11.55 asked; do seller June, 500 brls sold at $11.70, 600 brls at $11.72½, closed at $11.70 bid, $11.72½ asked; do seller July, $11.80 bid, $12 00 asked.

Lard, cash or seller the month, $8 00 bid; do seller April, $8.10 bid, $8 15 asked; do seller May, $8.25 bid, $8.35 asked; do seller June, $8.40 bid, $8 45 asked; do seller July, $8.50 bid, $8 60 asked.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.19½ bid, $1 20½ asked; do seller April, 45,000 bu sold at $1.20½; 25,000 bu at $1.20½; closed at $1 20½ bid; $1 20¾ asked; do seller May, 25,000 bu sold at $1 25½; closed at $1 25¼ bid, $1.25½ asked; do seller June, $1.26½ bid, $1.27 asked.

Corn, cash or seller the month, 37½c bid, 38c asked; do seller April, 25,000 bu sold at 38c; closed at 37¾c bid, and 38c asked; do seller May, 41¾c bid, 42c asked; do seller May and June, 5,000 bu sold at 41¾c; closed at 41¾c bid, 41¾c asked; do seller June, 10,000 bu sold at 42¾c; closed at 42¾c bid, 42¾c asked; do seller July, 5,000 bu sold at 43¾c; closed at 43¾c bid, and 43¾c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 30½c bid, 31c asked; do seller April, 30½c bid, 30½c asked; do seller May, 34½c bid, 34¾c asked; do seller June, 10,000 bu sold at 35¼c; closed at 35c bid, and 35¼c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

BUTTER—Actively characterized the market for choice butter, and, as the offerings continue to fall considerably below the current wants of the trade, prices keep well. In common descriptions there is a steady, though moderate, movement, at about former rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were nominally the same as have been current for the past fortnight or more, though the market for cotton bags seems to be working firmer. The demand is fair at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was only moderately active, but prices were firm at the following range: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; marble dust, $3 00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40 00@60 00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4 00@5.00 ₩ brl.

BEANS—Trade was dull, and prices favored buyers: $1.50@1 85 for common; $2 00@2.25 for fair to choice medium, and $2 25@2 50 for navy.

BROOMCORN—The demand was meagre at yesterday's prices: Common at $40.00@70.00 ₩ ton; fair to medium, $80 00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $120.00@130.00.

CHEESE—No new features were noted in this market. Business is fair, and prices remain very firm at the late advance. The stock of fine cheese is exceedingly light at the East as well as here, and the upward tendency of prices is still a feature of the market. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 18@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The stock of anthracite coal is about exhausted, and the market is now being supplied by rail. Bituminous varieties are also in light supply, and the market is firm for all descriptions. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $13 00; Lehigh, lump, $12 00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10 00; Brier Hill, $10 00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8 50@9 00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9 00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $8 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—There are no changes to note in connection with this market. Trade is moderately active and prices for pork barrels and lard tierces remain unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1 20@1.30; lard tierces, $1 50@1.57; whisky barrels, $1 90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $15 00@ ....; lemons, $5 00@6 50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6 25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5 25@5 50.

EGGS—Prices to-day were lower, owing to an increased supply. Sales were made at a range of 16@17c per doz for choice packages.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade no change of importance was noted. Business is satisfactorily active, and the market rules firm both for foreign and domestic varieties. We continue to quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3 00@3 15; blackberries, 15@16c; pitted cherries, 30@35c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—The pleasant weather of the past two days has witnessed a marked increase in the demand for goods in this line, and the easy feeling recently developed seems to be giving place to one of firmness. The stocks of lake and saltwater fish are fair. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5 00@5 25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10 00@10 25; No. 1 bay, $9 00@9 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8 00@8 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7 50; No. 1 shore kits, $2 00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80@1 90; family kits, $1 15@1 20; bank cod, $6 00@6 50; George's cod, $7 00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11 00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in active demand and the market is tending upward. Lemons are also reported in better request. Other fruits remain quiet at former rates. We quote: Apples, from store, $2.50@4 50; cranberries, $9.00@11 50 for wild, and $13 00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5 00@5 50; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6.25@6.50; do, Palermo, $5.25@5.50.

GROCERIES—Continued activity is witnessed in this branch of trade, the number of mail orders as well as the attendance of country dealers being noticeably on the increase. With the large stocks now in store and the close margins at which the goods are being offered, our merchants are not only holding all their former trade, but new customers are daily being added to the list. Prices to-day underwent no quotable change. Sugars were being held with slightly increased firmness, in sympathy with New York. Other goods in the list are quoted steady. The following are the current rates:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23@24c; prime do at 23@23½c; good, at 22½@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java, at 28½@30c; Singapore, at 24½@25c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at ...; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@12¾c; A, standard, at 12@12¼c; A, No. 2, at 11¾@12c; B, at 11¾@11¾c; XC, at 11¾@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1 30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@6 c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21@22c; nutmegs, at $1 20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—This market was firm at the recent advance. The demand is still lacking in activity, but dealers are looking for an active trade by and by, and for a further advance in prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy beater pressed, $13.30@13 50; do, loose pressed, 12 50@13 00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10 00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new deserving special mention was noted in the hide market. The demand continues steadily fair, and quite equal to the supply. We quote: Green city butchers 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c. do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₩ cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trading was of a fair character, and prices ruled firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron		6¼@6c
Bar iron	4 7-10@	4 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 7-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 @	6 2-10 rates
Oval	5 3-10@	5 5-10 rates
Round and square	4 7-10@	4 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@	4 8-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6¼	rates
Norway railroad	7½ @	8½ rates
German plow steel	9 @	12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @	12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @	11 rates

LEATHER—The increased firmness recently noted in the market for the finer qualities of French calf "took shape" to-day in an advance of 5@10c per lb. A sharp advance is also noted in some descriptions of domestic leather, city and country harness, and hose being fully 1c higher. The stocks of both foreign and domestic goods are light in all markets of the country, and a general upward movement is looked for. We revise our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@	.40
Country harness	.35@	.37
Line city, ₩ lb	.40@	.42
Kip, ₩ lb	.80@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15
City upper No. 1, ₩ ft	.26@	.29
City upper No. 2, ₩ ft	.25@	.27
Country upper, No. 1	.25@	.28
Collar, ₩ ft	.21@	.23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.30@	.37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Rough upper, damaged	.26@	.30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.31@	.33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33
"B A" sole	.31@	.32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85
Harness	.40@	.45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@	88.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The movement in the market for lumber was a large one for this portion of the year, and quotations were more fully sustained. The stocks of choice grades are extremely small. Hardwood lumber continues dull at previous prices. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	32.00@34.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40 00
A stock boards	34 00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28 00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16 00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16 00@18 00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@ 3 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@30 00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30 00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts are about equal to the demand, and prices are steady, as follows:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3 25@3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

We note the sale of the cargo of the schooner Four Brothers, from Racine, consisting of 54 m feet boards and 50 m feet scantling, at $19.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues active, and for tin plate we note an advance of 50c. We revise our list as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do 12x12, $15 00; do 14x20, $15 50; do roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—$5.25 rates remain firm and unchanged. The inquiry was moderately large. 10d to 60d, per keg, $5 25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5 75; 4d per keg, $6 00; 3d per keg, $6 75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Prices were steadier to-day, the annexed quotations being generally adhered to: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 67c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 93@95c.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing and quotations remain firm and nominally unchanged. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4 00@5 00; turkeys do, ₩ lb, 18@20c; mallard ducks, $2 00@2 25 per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—There was a good demand and holders were effecting sales at the following range of prices: 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1 00@1.10 for good to choice straight lots from store.

SALT—Trade was quiet, but dealers were firm in their views at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2 15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2 40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—There was a slight falling off in the demand, but for timothy prices were a shade firmer. We quote: Timothy at $2.20@2 40 for inferior to poor, and $2 60@2.75 for good to prime. Clover at $4.25@5.00 for common to prime, and $5 50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 80@85c, and Hungarian at 80@90c.

TEAS—Remain quiet and unchanged, the market ruling easy at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 20@1 35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1 10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1 45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1 10; fair to good do, 70@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted moderately active at former rates. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1 00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@65c.

WOOD—The demand was fair at the following prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13 00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Choice grades meet with ready sale, and for such prices are well sustained. The stocks are badly broken up. Following are the prices now current:

Washed, fine, in good condition	.59@60
Washed, medium, in good condition	.62@65
Washed, coarse	.58@60
Unwashed, fine	.34@40
Unwashed, medium	....
Unwashed, coarse	....
Tub-washed, prime condition	....
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	....

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 3@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 28.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,008	3,637	2,280
Tuesday	2,859	6,350	1,074
Wednesday	3,271	8,996	1,642
Thursday	2,688	7,634	2,780
Total	11,836	26,617	7,784
Same time last week	10,452	29,551	7,461
Week before last	8,808	30,545	5,193

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,462	3,357	1,315
Tuesday	2,060	5,883	1,154
Wednesday	1,558	6,121	1,044
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	6,080	15,361	3,513

CATTLE—There was no "let up" in the demand for beef cattle, but the continued heavy arrivals made buyers more cautious, and concessions of ¼@½c were usually asked. Holders, however, were not disposed to shade prices to this extent. They were willing to meet buyers half way, so far as common to fair grades were concerned, but choice beeves could not be bought at any considerable reduction from former rates. Buyers of all classes were out in full force, and while there was no particular urgency in the demand from any source, a large business was transacted, somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,200 head changing hands. The highest price paid was $7.20,—for an extra drove averaging 1,493 lbs,—and the lowest $3.50, though most of the transfers were at $5.00@6 50. Shippers operated on a liberal scale, at $5 00@5.62½ for medium steers, averaging from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs; at $5.75@6 50 for good to choice steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs; and at $6.75@7 20 for extra grades averaging 1 400 lbs and upward. Stock steers were saleable at about previous rates, or at $3.75@4.75 for common to good droves of from 700 to 1,050 lbs average. Prices for butchers' stuff were weak and irregular, averaging fully ¼c lower. New milch cows and veal calves were dull and weak. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6.15@6.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	medium steers	1,297½	$5.60
16	good fat steers	1,134	5.75
16	good steers	1,310	5.85
21	calves	114	4.90
17	choice cows	1,229	5.20
20	mixed butchers' stock	1,067	4.25
32	medium steers	1,289	5.60
17	medium steers	1,046	5.15
61	choice steers	1,323	6.00
15	good steers	1,333	5.80
16	fleshy steers	1,075	5.30
31	choice steers	1,354	6.20
32	choice steers	1,456	6.00
15	fat pony steers	997	5.00
15	choice steers	1,402	6.20
21	choice steers	1,265	6.10
15	choice steers	1,373	6.00
16	choice steers	1,130	5.87½
19	stockers	964	4.55
11	extra steers	1,398	7.00
17	medium steers	1,175	5.40
11	medium steers	1,195	5.50
32	good steers	1,302	5.75
28	choice steers	1,340	6.00
99	choice steers	1,362	6.25
42	extra graded steers	1,493	7.20
53	medium steers	1,177	5.25
48	choice steers	1,250	6.00
13	medium steers	1,153	5.37½
13	extra steers	1,400	7.00
50	medium steers	1,090	5.25
17	medium steers	1,281	5.95
36	medium steer	1,103	5.25
16	good steers	1,192	5.75
33	good steers	1,348	5.70
32	choice steers	1,375	6.45
15	smooth fleshy steers	1,198	5.62½
15	mixed steers and oxen	1,224	5.00
14	choice steers	1,246	6.00
12	stock steers	822	3.85
16	stock steers	910	4.00
17	butchers' stock	1,070	4.75
16	butchers' stock	910	4.00
19	stock steers	970	4.40
10	rough stock	1,314	4.50
62	choice steers	1,343	6.30
17	stockers	951	4.60
21	stockers	683	3.50
20	stockers	772	3.75
17	stockers	951	4.60
17	stockers	931	4.62½
53	Texas	1,178	5.25
96	choice steers	1,336	6.25
32	extra steers	1,417	7.00

HOGS—The market for this class of stock was again dull and depressed. Lower prices prevailed at the East, and the market here was weak and lower in sympathy. The receipts were not large, but one half the number would have satisfied all demands, as neither New York nor Boston buyers seemed to want more than a few carloads each. Sales were slow at $4 15@4.20 for common, light, uneven, and coarse lots; at $4.25@4 35 for medium, and at $4 40@4 50 for good to choice; indicating a decline of 10c per 100 lbs, as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	227	$4 30	65	201	$4 27½	57	261	$4 35
53	286	4.50	52	174	4 20	48	205	4 30
59	178	4.20	46	200	4 27½	51	204	4 35
55	206	4.30	56	196	4.20	43	269	4 40
38	274	4.40	103	210	4 27½	68	223	4.35
45	198	4.25	21	313	4 15	54	227	4 30
70	209	4.35	100	212	4 27½	43	243	4 30
49	266	4.40	98	185	4 15	47	287	4.40
46	184	4.25	20	237	4 25	173	224	4 35
71	192	4.25	61	242	4 40	62	219	4 30
65	178	4 25	37	235	4.50	43	262	4 40
32	184	4.25	24	261	4.45	56	228	4.40
46	202	4 25	61	252	4 50	59	204	4 25
94	260	4.35	64	175	4.20	52	178	4 15
54	264	4.35	62	227	4 40	63	178	4.15
41	198	4.25	50	258	4 40	69	167	4 20
40	214	4 25	45	292	4.40			

SHEEP—There was a too liberal supply on sale to-day, and prices were weak and lower in consequence. There was a good demand both on local account and for shipping, but buyers insisted upon a concession of 25c per 100 lbs, and succeeded in obtaining it. The quality was good, there being comparatively few thin mixed lots, while choice droves were numerous. No sales were reported under $7.00, and few under $7.50. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
240	89	$8 00	49	99	$8.12½	54	86	$7 65
240	90	8.00	70	100	9.00	89	113	8 80
533	99	8 00	46	102	8 00	129	89	8 00
62	88	7.50	79	97	7.50	51	96	7 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@26s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 8d; spring wheat, 10s 9d@11s 1d; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 50s. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—1:20 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, March 28—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92; account, 92¼. Bonds, '62, 92¾; '65, 93¾; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

Bullion in Bank of England decreased £78,000.

FRANKFORT, March 28—Bonds '62, 96.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes, 55f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅝d; sales, 12 000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000. White wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d; red spring, 10s 9d@11s; red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 30s; short ribs, 31s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The dry goods market is active and firm. There has been a further advance in flannels of 2½c per yard on the various makes, and the demand is ahead of the production. Gilbert's No. 1, yard wide, are up to $1.20; do No. 2 do, $1.00; do No. 3 do, 75c; do No. 4 do, 70c; do No. 1½ do, $1.05; do No. 2 do, 90c; do No. 3 do, 70c; do No. 4 do, 65c. Yellow flannels and scarlets are also 2½c higher. Woollens generally are on the rise and buoyant. Printed calicoes in good request, and, with a reduced supply, the market has a hardening tendency. All desirable brands are salable at 11½c, and select styles and colorings, 12c. Hamilton fancies and checks, 12c. In staple cottons the changes are very slight. Suffolk R brown shirtings are up to 9c; Stark A brown sheetings, 13c; Moss B B, 16c; do A, 13; do C, 10½c; Lyman C, 13; Slater's & Masonville paper cambrics, 13c; Laconia corset jeans, 14½c; Androscoggin sateens, 16c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Beeves to-day 1,800, with 900 yesterday. Market firm for fat cattle, at full prices, most of the droves being thinnish. These show a weakness at the close, though about all are sold at a range of $10 50@11 00 for very ordinary; $12 00 for fair, and $13.00@13 50 for good to choice. No very extra offering. Two cars fat, averaging 6 cwt Cherokees sold at $12 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,800, and market unchanged; thin to extra lots sell at $8.00@10.75; most lots at $9 00@10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 3,700; Western dressed is no longer any account; market is slow and weak; 1 car live Ohio, averaging 190 lbs, selling at $4.75; city dressed worth $5 75@6.50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 623, making the supply for the week so far 303 cars, against 307 same time last week. Market quiet. Sales 116 Illinois steers, av 1,134 to 1,297 lbs, at $5 20@6 60; 101 Canada stockers and steers, av 776 to 1,150 lbs, at $3 87½@6 25; 32 Ohio steers, av 1,028 to 1,187 lbs, at $5 50@6.25; 33 Ohio still-fed bulls, av 1,420 to 1,469 lbs, at $5 00@5 25

Sheep—Receipts, 600, making total for the week thus far 8 900, against 6,835 same time last week. Market quite dull. Eastern buyers mostly left. Sales 118 Indiana sheep, av 84 lbs, at $7.70; 100 Canada sheep, av 95 lbs, at $8 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; making total for week thus far 1,160, against 1,350 last week. Market dull. Sales 60 head, averaging 180 lbs, at $4 87.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 21. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2, 38½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 68c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.76. Rye, 87@88c. Corn, yellow, 66c; mixed Western 64@65c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.00; lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 90c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 28.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 20@6 55; common to extra, $6.65@6 95; good to choice, $7.00@7 60; white wheat Western extra, $7 65@8 25; extra Ohio, $6 95@7.95; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9 50. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat steadier; sales 2,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 60; amber Michigan, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, 88½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn advanced; receipts, 22,000 bu; new Western mixed, 70@71½c; yellow, 73c. Oats dull; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western, 53½@56c; Ohio, 56@58c.

EGGS—In fair request at 19@20c.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 18@20c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8½@9½c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 55@62c. Rice in fair request, at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 71½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—a shade easier; new mess, $12 75; old, $12.50; prime, $11 00; new prime mess, $12.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9c; shoulders, 5½@6c; middles dull; long clear, 6½@7c; short clear, 7½c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@28c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@20c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87½@88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat active; Pennsylvania, $1 80@1.85. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet; Western, 51@52c. Rye quiet at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $12 25. Bulk shoulders, 4¾c; sides, 6@6½c; clear rib, 6¾@6½c. Bacon unchanged; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull at 8¾@9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat and corn unchanged; light inquiry; sales 1,400 bu No. 2 Duluth spring wheat at $1 44; 2,000 bu mixed Western corn at 57c in store; five cars high mixed on track at 57c; No. 1 car mixed Western at 56½c on track.

SEEDS—Timothy seed, $3.00@3.25. Clover, $5 50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 fall, $1 80; No 2 red, $1.85. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 40½@41c. Oats heavy, lower to sell, small sales; mixed, on track, 36½c. Barley steady; Iowa, 60@70c. Rye dull and lower at 75@76c.

WHISKEY—Better at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $11 75, closing at $11.62½. Dry salt meats lower; loose shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6c. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand.

HOGS—Quiet; extreme range, 3¾@4½c; bulk sales, 4@4½c.

CATTLE—Active, strong and better at 3½@6½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 28—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7.50@7.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 45@46c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; $12.00 asked. Lard in fair demand, but lower; sales at 8¾c for prime steam. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 4c; sides, 5¾@6¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6¾@7c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@4.85. Receipts, 1,600.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Shade weaker, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; ex family, $7.50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn, 60@61c. Oats, 55c. Barley 75@80c. Rye 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7c. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6c. Lard, 9@9½c. Mess pork quiet at $12.00.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 28—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat closes 1@3c higher; amber Michigan, $1 56@1.57; No. 1 held at $1.60; No. 2, $1.55. Corn, a shade better and firm; high mixed, 47c; low, 46½c@46¾c; yellow, 47@47½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 38c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $11.50@12.00 for heavy. Lard, 8@8½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firmer; No. 1 red winter, $1.62; No. 2, $1 51@1.52. Corn steady; 52c for shelled. Oats strong; 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady and unchanged at 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades higher; superfine, $6 50; XX, $7 25; XXX, $8.00.

GROCERIES—Molasses in good demand; fair fermenting, 40c; prime fermenting, 45c; good reboiled, 50c; strictly prime, not fermenting, 55c. Sugar, firmer; inferior, 6½c; common, 7½c; good common, 8½c; good fair, 8¾c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 20½; sight ⅛ premium. Gold 110⅛.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales 12,000; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c. Gross receipts 1,970 bales; exports—Liverpool, 7,986; Continent, 3,560; stock, 151,178 bales.

MARINE.

The winter just passed has been one of almost unprecedented severity. The continued cold weather has been felt more complainingly, perhaps, owing to the indifferent preparations and want of the usual comforts. The winter has been disagreeable and tedious. However, with the bright sunshine comes the approval of spring's harbinger, which has been welcomed with a degree of cordiality scarcely equalled; the great depth of snow which has fallen—particularly in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan—has promised a late opening of navigation. The black and dreary ruins looming up on either side of the river lend an additional aspect of severity to its already gloomy appearance. Nearly 800 sailing craft have been safely moored in our harbor the past winter. These tall spiral masts make a miniature forest, and now, when every yard and spar is being overhauled by busy hands, making ready to bend the sails, the welcome thought comes with universal assurance. Soon the snow-covered surface of the river and lake will be crossed by these white-winged messengers bearing its commerce to and from this great commercial metropolis. With the opening of navigation commences the active season for all kinds of business. Sweep the river and lake of its ice-bound covering, and the whole city receives an impetus such as nothing else can produce.

Every branch of labor is controlled by the opening of lake commerce. Lumber, the principal feature of the market, comes to us in floating forests—in short, produce, staples, and everything marketable receives an advance.

It is the opinion of vessel-men generally that the Straits of Mackinac will not be open before the 10th of May, from the fact that vessels cannot go below the Manitous, and men are engaged in hauling wood from the Manitous to the main land, a distance of fully fifteen miles,—a circumstance that has not occurred in many years past. As has been the case in former years, marine insurance commences April 1, at the following rates: 6 per cent for A 1's; 6¾ for A's, and 7¾@8 for B 1's, which is about the same as during the season of 1871.

There is a large amount of building being done at Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Port Huron and Gibraltar. Cleveland and Buffalo have many of the largest and best vessels on the stocks, which will be ready for the spring trade.

Navigation on the eastern lakes bids fair, from present indications, to be far behind,—as the ice in Buffalo harbor is now two feet in thickness, and it will take a strong wind and burning sun to remove the ice bridge which wraps the eastern lakes. During the past winter the amount of ship building has not been so large as in former seasons, yet a great deal of repairing has been accomplished, consequently calling into requisition all new vessels, and with the tonnage that has passed out of existence, during 1871, the amount brought forward will only about balance the scale, or, in other words, the tonnage of 1872 will about equal that of 1871. The propeller lines are making great preparations for the coming season, and in their appointments of both agents and officers it is gratifying to know that the best and most worthy seamen have been engaged,—seamen who are thoroughly acquainted with lake navigation, and who have passed a greater portion of their lives on our great chain of lakes. Ship-owners have fully realized the importance of securing able officers, regardless of price, to navigate their vessels, and insurance companies give a close percentage if knowing their risk is less—as the safety of the craft is largely determined by the officers who command her. The facts are too obvious to admit of cavil.

—The different lines of steamers engaged in the transportation business between this point and other lake ports are the following: Western Transportation Company, Northern Transportation Company, Chicago & Lake Superior Line, Grand Trunk or Sarnia Line; also, the Lake Superior & People's Line. The Goodrich line of steamers will, as in former years, maintain their well-known reputation.

—The propeller S. D. Caldwell was towed from Bates' dry dock yesterday to her own dock, near Wells street bridge.

VESSELS ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The following is the amount of grain afloat in this city at the present time:

Wheat, bu	49,551
Corn, bu	1,277,912
Oats, bu	204,995
Total	1,532,458

The following are the vessels in the harbor, chartered but not loaded, with their corn capacity:

Acorn	22,000	Jennie and Annie	22 000
Advance	22,000	Hattie Johnson	26,000
Zach Chandler	45,000	J. Kilderhouse	34,000
J. P. March	25 000	Metropolis	16,000
W. B. Allen	20,000	John Miner	21 000
H. P. Baldwin	24,000	Libbie Nau	16,000
E. Gerisch	19 000	C. Nillson	23,000
S. S. Holly	14,000	W. Sturgis	17 000
C. J. Johnson	24,000	Swallow	17,000

The following are the vessels in port, not chartered, with their corn capacity:

B. W. Blanchard	40,000	City of Sheboygan	18,000
Badger State	25,000	Cecelia	12 000
Canisteo	20,000	E. P. Dorr	14,000
S. D. Caldwell	20,000	Geo. Dousman	19 000
Chicago	25,000	Perry Hannah	15,000
Empire State	28,000	A. J. Holmes	10,000
Jay Gould	36,000	Iver Lawson	11,000
Montgomery	20,000	Minnie Mueller	12,000
City of Traverse	40,000	Milwaukee Belle	15,000
E. Corning	48 000	Orient	23 000
Lotus	12,500	Otter	15 000
Pride of America	21,000	Geo. Steele	18,000
Mary Merritt	21,000	St. Lawrence	21,000
Lucy J. Clark	21,000	Wm. Shupe	15,000
Starlight	20,000	Tempest	15,000
Commerce	20,000	M. I. Wilcox	23 000
Arctic	16,000	Kate Richmond	15,0.0
Atlanta	17,000	Brightie	42 000
E. R. Blake	12,000	R. C. Crawford	20,000

The following are the vessels in the port of Milwaukee, with their corn capacity:

Tanner	28,000	Polly Rogers	22 000
Nelson	30,000	Phalarope	18,000
Lottie Wolf	28,000	Waucoma	24,000
Vanderbilt	26 000	Winnie Wing	13,000
Parana	28,000	Ida	11,000
Red, White & Blue	28,000	L. B. Mason	14,000
Angus Smith	38,000	Z. Simmons	16,000
Senator	20,000		

The following are the vessels in the port of Racine, with their corn capacity:

F. M. Knapp	25,000	Lydia Case	17,000
Minnie Slawson	24 000	Mechanic	16,000

RECAPITULATION.

Vessels here, loaded, bu	1,532,458
Vessels chartered, not loaded	421,000
Vessels unchartered	792,500
Total	2,745,958
Vessels at Milwaukee	330,000
Vessels at Racine	82,000
Total on the Lake	3,157,958

RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.—The New York *World* of Wednesday says: "The Hudson River will soon be open for navigation, and, in view of the early resumption of travel, steamboat owners and Captains are busily at work. The boats of the People's Line—Drew, St. John, and Richmond—have been overhauled, repainted, and refurnished. They will resume their trips as soon as the channel is clear from New York to Albany. The Troy line—Vanderbilt and Connecticut—have been completely reconstructed, and their agents expect to do a heavy business. The Albany day boats—Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard—the fastest on the river, are in running order, and will be put upon the line during April. As it is about the period when the usual flood of communications come in inquiring as to what date the Erie Canal will probably open, we anticipate the question by subjoining a table showing the date of opening and closing in each year since 1846:

Year.	Opened.	Closed.
1846	April 16	November 25
1847	May 1	November 30
1848	May 1	December 9
1849	May 1	December 5
1850	April 22	December 11
1851	April 15	December 5
1852	April 20	December 16
1853	April 20	December 20
1854	May 1	December 4
1855	April 1	December 10
1856	April 30	December 3
1857	April 6	December 12
1858	April 15	November 30
1859	April 15	December 12
1860	April 25	December 12
1861	May 1	December 10
1862	May 1	December 10
1863	May 10	December 12
1864	April 30	December 8
1865	May 1	December 12
1866	May 1	December 12
1867	May 1	December 12
1868	April 2	December 9
1869	April 20	December 10
1870	May 10	December 8
1871	April 24	November 29

*Partially.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.—The Sundry Civil Service Appropriations bill has been partially completed by the House Committee on Appropriations. The following items for light-houses and beacons and fog signals are recommended by the Sub-Committee on the subject, and it is understood will be reported by the Committee, without material alteration, on the 25th: Light-house, Gibraltar Station, Detroit River ... 10,000

Light-house, Spectacle Reef, Lake Huron, Mich ... 70,000

Coast light, Petite Pointe au Sable, Mich ... 35,000

Light between White Fish Point and Grand Harbor, Mich ... 40,000

Also for the lights on the piers belonging to the United States on the northern and northwestern lakes ... 20,000

And for continuing the work on the Detroit oil depot ... 25,000

SOUTHWEST CHANNEL THROUGH MAUMEE BAY.—The United States Engineer gives notice that the southwest channel through Maumee Bay, leading to Toledo, Ohio, has been so far improved as to gain fourteen feet low stage for a width varying from 120 to 150 feet. The channel will be well and accurately marked on the opening of navigation, and the United States Engineer in charge of improvements desires to impress upon mariners, especially those who enter or depart from the bar in charge of the rafts, the importance of protecting the buoys, as their displacement, whether by accident or carelessness, may occasion great losses by directing vessels out of the channel. The channel will be watched closely during the season by the Engineer, and he hopes to receive willing co-operation and consideration from those who have an interest in keeping it accurately defined. The slight protection given to buoys last season, and the consequent many detentions of vessels in Maumee Bay, seem to call for this notice.

British Exports to the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The following statement shows the value of the principal articles of British and Irish manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the months of January and February, 1870, 1871, and 1872:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Beer and ale	£17 221	£23,812	£29,314
Cotton manufactures piece goods of all kinds	820,475	780,687	1,22[illegible],418
Earthen and China ware	118,076	79,542	112,[illegible]
Haberdashery and Millinery	310,316	365,274	463,79[illegible]
Hardware and cutlery	97,552	107,103	151,286
Pig iron	50,715	66,318	87,768
Car, angle, bolt and rod	50 512	47,488	123,498
Railroad iron	423,718	463,283	768,102
Hoops, sheet, boiler and armor plates	42,981	37,091	50,531
Tin Plates	205,054	248,240	319,99[illegible]
Cast or wrought iron and all other manufactures (except ordnance) unenumerated	29 184	26,588	47,993
Steel unwrought	48,764	70,546	122,822
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet piping and tubing	26,444	43,098	26,382
Linen manufactures (all piece goods except sailcloth)	568,547	548,920	911,043
Salt, rock and white	14,864	17,861	19,475
Breadstuffs of silk or satin	33,089	65,981	59,383
Ribbons of all kinds	6,123	10,098	32,679
Other articles, of silk only	14,396	38,224	26,428
Other articles, of silk and other materials	31,197	48,703	68,273
Stationery and other paper	7,993	7,488	11,640
Tin, unwrought	19,584	10,195	26,686
Wool, sheep, and lambs	5,749	8,157	31,143
Woollen cloths and wool mixed	200,466	316,210	461,321
Worsted stuffs	644,803	722,066	981,049
Carpets	202,317	124,366	242,279

The following is a statement by quantities of iron, steel, and lead exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the two months already mentioned. Those quantities correspond with the values given opposite the same articles in the foregoing table:

	1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	1872. Tons.
Pig iron	17,630	26,463	22,897
Bar, angle, bolt and rod	6,362	5,606	13,570
Railroad, of all sorts	57,567	61,038	88,430
Hoops, sheets, and boiler and armor plates	4,485	2,567	4,208
Cast and wrought and all other manufactures, except ordnance, unenumerated	1,633	1 494	2,760
Steel, unwrought	1,560	2,272	3,826
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping, and tubing	1,358	2,228	1,356

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the assigned estate of The Enterprise Insurance Company.

The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Assignees for benefit of creditors of the Enterprise Insurance Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, April 2, A. D. 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., at his office, No. 717 Walnut-st., in the city of Philadelphia.

F. SHEPPARD, Auditor.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—IN THE matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company. HORATIO GOMEZ against the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, Receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such Receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the first day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren street, New York.

Dated New York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver, 4 Warren-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 9:20 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	† 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	‡8:00 p m	‡7:20 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	3:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:45 p m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†5:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡5:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	4:30 a m	9:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:25 p m	9:10 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. †Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. stations.

Mail and Express	*7:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:45 p m	*8:30 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:00 a m
...	...	...
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 p m	*6:50 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*1:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*9:35 a m	*8:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Keokuk Passenger	‡ 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p m	*9:45 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:35 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	* 6:15 p m	*7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 3:15 p m. On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. 40 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West. Receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 454 Wabash-av., and 14 South Canal-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. H. LAWRENCE & CO., 300 East Lake-st.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 8 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Parkcourt.
MERIAM & STREET, 24 South Canal-st.
A. L. BOSS, ...
... & CO., 277 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 24 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 469 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 660 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 48 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 200 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, ... and ... W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 186 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 121 Lasalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 473 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 206 W. Rand. & 460 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 24 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 63 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington-st.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B'k 47 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 786 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. E. ESMAY & CO., 287 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
F. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
CRANDALL, ... Jefferson-st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 337 Wabash av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal-st. and 503 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & POWLIS, 95 W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 153 S. Canal & 524 Wabash av.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 80 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 483 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 220 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 20 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 309 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 275 State-st.
THOS. PEABEY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich. av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 N. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 204 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr'y
M. D. WELLS & CO., 515 Wabash av.
WINWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Felt.
BARBETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & WOOD, 231 East Washington-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 250 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 18 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 & 47 River-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 607 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 24 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 797 Wabash av.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 350 State-st. cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 70 to 82 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 175 Michigan av.
CHAS. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 209 South Lasalle-st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commission Dry Goods.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 2 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 94 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 237 East Washington-st.
GEO. C. BENT & CO. (grain), ...
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 125 and ... Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), ... Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 64 S. Green-st.
Cotton and Woollen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 55 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BLAKE, BAYNOR & BRADE, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 317 State-st., Room 8.
F. & E. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 148 Michigan-av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 32 W. Madison-st.
S. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, 306 Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 636 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentist.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe-st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 230 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 203 West Washington-st.
A. W. ... NOBLE, 663 Wabash av. corner 13th.
A. S. REBER, 500 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & BARNES, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 399 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 694 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 33 West Lake-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison-st.
J. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 25 and ... W. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State-st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 245 State-st., and 93 W. Madison-st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 156 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 to 225 Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 60 Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth-st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 251 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 131 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WIEMARTH & BRO., 359 to 365 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 80 and 81 W. Washington-st.
HARP BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 246 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 13 and 15 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 206 & 208 W. Washington, succ's to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 261 Mich. av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 275 Michigan av.
GRANT, ... & FARWELL, 120 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River-st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 733 State-st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. e. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 53 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 724 State-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 128 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
SEERBERGER & BREAKEY, 16 and 18 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 304 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake-st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 235 and 237 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 24 and 26 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 20 S. W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 468 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 22d & State
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 185 Michigan-av.
MACKENZIE, 879 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 50 and 52 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 88 & 85 Illinois-st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 794 State-st.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 333 Wabash and 26 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 1, No. 75 South Canal-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.), 111 W. Wash-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 467 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 573 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 470 Wabash av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 161 22d st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey (Wabash & Canal).
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GILES, BRO. & CO., ... and 103 22d st.
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GOODRICH & KIRBY, 254 West Madison-st.
C. P. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., ...
S. H. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
F. MAYO & CO., ...
N. ... MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
... NORRIS & CO., ...
C. D. PEACOCK, 98 W. Madison-st.
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J. BAUER, 290 to 296 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
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NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
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S. F. COMSTOCK, 673 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 307 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Bergmann and Jacob Speitel, has been dissolved on this date by mutual consent.

JOHN BERGMANN,
JACOB SPEITEL.

Chicago, March 26, 1872.

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Friday Morning, March 29, 1872.

PASSAGE OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The Chicago Relief bill passed both houses of Congress yesterday, having been amended so as to exclude lumber. While grateful for the relief that is afforded by the bill, we consider the exception of lumber as an indefensible concession to a monopoly. The reason given for the exception of lumber is altogether absurd. It is stated that the stock on hand in Wisconsin and Michigan is so great that it is not probable that any lumber would be imported from Canada. If the danger of importing foreign lumber was so very remote, why except lumber from the operations of the bill? No stronger reason, even from the Protection standpoint, could be given for suspending the duty, than that none of the article will be imported.

The petty meanness of these lumbermen of Michigan will probably have in the end a wholesome effect. There are eight or ten States supplied with lumber almost exclusively through the Chicago market. Every farm-house, barn, corn-crib, fence, and out-house in the West has to pay $2 per thousand, as a special tax, to the owners of these pine forests, for the privilege of using Michigan lumber. This tax is levied without consideration of any kind; it is plain robbery, committed with all the effrontery of the footpad who collects his money on the "stand and deliver" method. Besides those States supplied through Chicago, there are others whose people are supplied from other lake ports. All are taxed in the same way. The tenacity with which these men cling to their license to rob is shown in the persistent fight they have made on this Chicago Relief bill. The whole people are now advised, and we trust that from all parts of the country there will go up to Congress a demand that this meanest of all the many mean taxes imposed by the tariff will be repealed.

GOVERNOR PALMER AND THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

The people of Chicago owe Governor Palmer a debt of gratitude for his interference with the course of the Burnt Records bill. He notified the friends of the bill of certain glaring defects in it, and thus enabled them to avoid a veto by recalling it. This action has provoked severe criticism upon the Governor, but he can rest assured that, now that the defects of the bill have been exposed, he is sustained by the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this city.

It will seem surprising that the bill could have passed a Legislature full of lawyers without those defects arresting the serious attention of the many eminent gentlemen in both houses, but it is gratifying to know that a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have finally decided upon amendments which will relieve the bill of many of its more glaring errors. The bill as it stood made it the duty of the County Board to examine into the state of the records of the county, and, in case they found any abstracts and other transcripts of records fairly made before the fire, to purchase the same; the amendment requires this examination to be made by the judicial officers of the county, who shall place on file a certificate that such abstracts tend to show a chain of title to the lands in said county; and, upon this certificate, the County Board may, with the approval of the Judges, purchase the same.

The bill as it passed required that these abstract of records, and all deeds or other instruments in writing, when offered in evidence, "shall be presumed to have been executed and acknowledged according to law." The amendment made in this particular is, that presumptions shall not be made against persons in the quiet and peaceable possession of lands before the fire, and who, in consequence of the destruction of the buildings thereon, abandoned actual possession for the time; nor against infants, or married women claiming interest in their own right, nor against persons of unsound mind.

The bill conferred the right to bring suit by chancery proceeding to have titles confirmed, upon "any person claiming title." The amendment limits this privilege to those who at the time the records were destroyed were in the possession of the lands and then claimed title thereto.

The bill as it passed required the petitioner to describe the lands, and to name all the persons claiming estate in fee in the same, with all the conveyances of the same recorded since the fire, so far as the same are known to the petitioner, and "all persons *so named* in the petition shall be made defendants;" this has been amended by inserting that all persons "*so required to be named*" in the petition shall be made defendants. The amendment further provides that the person who shall falsely swear to said petition shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly; and the person filing said petition, as well as the person swearing thereto, shall be liable in damages to the person injured by such false statement.

The bill originally provided that, if no demurrer or answer to a petition shall be filed by the third day of the term, the petition may be taken as confessed, and a decree entered according *to the prayer of the petitioner*; to this has been added that the decree shall be entered "*upon proof of the facts stated in the petition.*"

The provision authorizing the Courts to decide and determine, upon one of these petitions, the estate, title, and interest, of whatever kind, legal or equitable, of all persons whatever, *whether named in said petition or not*, has been amended so as to limit the effect of the decree to those "who are made parties to said proceeding, and have had notice of the pendency thereof." The amendment further reforms the bill by providing that any decree entered on petition shall be subject to be opened, vacated, or set aside by any non-resident who has not been personally served with notice upon his petition, filed within one year after the entry of decree.

The Committee have added a section which, in substance, provides that, when abstract books are made evidence, the owners thereof shall furnish abstracts to parties in the order of their application, within reasonable time, at a charge not exceeding $1.50 for each conveyance; failing to do which, they shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and may be punished by indictment. Some such provision as this last was needed, because, if the abstract books were made legal evidence without such restraint, the whole county would be placed in the power of the abstract-owners, who would then hold the evidence of every man's title, and might demand any price for its production. The amendment also provides appropriate penalties for alterations, erasures, or mutilations of any papers which have been made evidence of title.

These amendments will commend themselves to every fair-minded man. No person can read them without being struck with the fact that each one arrests a possible fraud, through which incalculable injury might be done. Without these amendments, the bill would place it within the power of irresponsible persons to put all the titles in this county under a cloud, and of course to levy blackmail accordingly. If any person is to be allowed to try that game, let him be made to do so under the penalties provided for perjury. We hope there is a sense of honesty and justice strong enough in the Legislature to sustain the Governor in his efforts to protect the people against the mischief which this bill was full of when it first passed the two houses.

We have before us a copy of a bill passed by the House of Representatives which contains 91 printed pages of names of persons from whom the bill removes the legal and political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment. This bill was never read in the House; every member was allowed to include in it the names of any persons, the understanding being that certain classes were not to be inserted. Yet Congress refuses to pass a bill removing the disabilities of all persons of the same classes which are named in this bill. The whole proceeding is a mockery of legislation, and furnishes a complete answer to all the objections made to a general amnesty.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE FRENCH-ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The extract from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* which Mr. Hamlin introduced in the French-arms investigation, the other day, and which has been used to defeat the purpose of the investigation, has received a very sudden and effective quietus. The purport of the extract was, that the German Government took no interest, or, at most, only a negative interest, in the question of the sale of arms to France; consequently it is asked, if Germany cares nothing about it, why should the United States? The argument has the merit of plausibility, but is destitute of merit, because the investigation was not started for the benefit of Germany, but for the correction of misdemeanors at home. It now appears that, instead of Germany being indifferent to the investigation, Germany is very considerably exercised concerning it. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* does not speak the sentiments of the German people, neither are its sentiments inspired by the German Emperor. It is the organ of Bismarck, and only reflects the Chancellor's opinions. The Berlin correspondent of the Breslau *Gazette*, who is always well informed of what is going on at the Prussian Court, makes some statements concerning the effect of the investigation in Germany, and these have been confirmed by subsequent cable despatches. It seems that Bismarck, for various reasons, has always been desirous to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and has taken advantage of the crushing defeat of France to smooth over the whole matter by soothing articles in his organ, one of which was quoted by Mr. Hamlin. The articles, however, have not soothed either the German people or the Emperor,—a fact which gives point to the remark of Mr. Schurz, that it would be well for American Senators if they would study the policy of foreign Governments, so that they might express themselves intelligently and consistently when they speak of them. It now appears that the Emperor has read the testimony with surprise and indignation, and that among German politicians it is very generally conceded that, at the opening of the next session of the German Parliament, an inquiry into the subject, coupled with a vote of censure of Bismarck's conduct, will be moved by the Opposition. In the Liberal circles of Germany, opinion is very much divided, and, while some do not wish the relations between the two countries to be disturbed, the majority do not approve of Bismarck's policy of acquiescence in a violation of neutrality, and are of opinion "that the Cabinet at Washington should be promptly called upon for an explanation of the damning facts brought forward."

This state of the facts ends the argument that Germany does not care for the investigation. But whether Germany does or does not care for it, is of the least account to us. Assuming that Germany takes no interest in it, that does not alter the gravity of the offence. It does not lessen the guilt of the forger who defrauds a bank, that the bank, for reasons best known to itself, does not prosecute him. If the United States has violated international law, and also its own law, by selling arms to France while that nation was engaged in war with Germany, the United States must purge itself of that wrong, whether Germany complains or not. If we are unwilling to investigate that charge upon a sufficient indictment, what right have we to make complaint against Great Britain for a similar offence? The Senators who are throwing obstacles in the way of this investigation are the very ones who are the most frantic in demanding indirect damages from Great Britain. But how can we refuse to inquire whether we have violated a law in one case, and yet demand extortionate damages for the violation of the same law in another? Are we not establishing a precedent thereby which will afford Great Britain the very pretext she desires to overthrow the Geneva Arbitration? The course of the opposition in these regards is only worthy of pettifoggers. They institute a claim against Great Britain, and, when that claim is brought up for trial, not content with demanding a fair appraisal of the property destroyed, they bring in a bill for additional damages, so intangible and ethereal in character that they have not yet been able to compute their amount. At the same time, when charges are brought against the United States Government of violating the same law Great Britain has violated, they resolutely insist that the charges shall not even be examined, and, when an examination is ordered, throw every obstacle in the way of it.

Notwithstanding the obstacles which a powerful opposition is throwing in the way of this investigation, and notwithstanding the attempt which that opposition is sedulously making to give the investigation a political complexion, one by one the facts support the allegations. Three important points have now been established beyond question: 1. That our Government sold arms and ammunition out of the public arsenals to agents of the French Government during the Franco-German war. 2. That the Government knew the character of the agents of the French Government to whom it sold the arms, since it accepted the margin to bind the purchase, in at least one instance, two days after (and delivered arms a month and more later still) it was informed of their character as such agents. 3. That between three and four millions of dollars was "spilled" somewhere between our Government and the French Government. It is not likely that it was spilled in the sea.

A despatch from Omaha declares that "All Omaha merchants avow that they will never trade with Chicago again" on account of the views expressed by the Chicago press, meaning, we presume, THE TRIBUNE, on the effort of the Union Pacific Company to compel the four Iowa roads to cross their bridge and pay toll for the privilege. The only article of Chicago merchandise which can possibly be lessened in value or cheapness to the merchant princes of Omaha by the views of THE TRIBUNE, is THE TRIBUNE itself. That they do not cease to buy and read THE TRIBUNE on account of our views, is shown by their denunciations. Now, if they have not the resolution to stop buying THE TRIBUNE, they are very unlikely to stop buying the ginghams, sheetings, and muslins of certain Chicago merchants, in whose establishments THE TRIBUNE Company has no pecuniary interest.

It still seems plain to us that, as the *termini* of the four Iowa roads are all at Council Bluffs, they cannot be compelled to carry freight or passengers one foot farther. The attempt to make them cross the Missouri River over a track and bridge built by and belonging to the Union Pacific Company, is as useless as it would be to attempt to make them run their trains to Denver. Whatever power can make them go three miles beyond their route to Omaha, can compel them to go three hundred.

The substitution of Mr. G. W. Homan as lessee of the bridge for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, only makes the matter worse. The Union Pacific were at least responsible parties, and the chief objection the Iowa roads had to crossing their bridge was, that it was needless and expensive for them to do so. But, now that Mr. Homan is in charge of the bridge, the Iowa roads are asked to entrust their freight to a party who, so far as they can judge, is irresponsible. If he tips it into the river, or otherwise destroys it, or converts it to his own use, they have only Mr. Homan to look to. The Union Pacific do not guarantee his responsibility. For all freight that the four Iowa roads receive from the Union Pacific, the Iowa roads are responsible to the Union Pacific. But the Union Pacific ask that, for all freight which they ship over the Union Pacific, Geo. W. Homan only shall be responsible. There is no point in the country where railroads do business with an irresponsible party in the manner thus asked by the Union Pacific. If that is a reason why Omaha merchants will not buy goods cheaper in Chicago rather than dearer elsewhere, it is unfortunate for the Omaha merchants.

The facility and integrity with which railroads take possession of the other property of the country, and divide it with its producers, remind one of the honesty of the traditional stage-driver who, before turning over his receipts to his employer, always made an impartial division of them between the employer and himself, and, if there was an odd shilling that would not divide, tossed up for it according to the very nicest principles of equity, and, if it fell "heads up," gave it to his employer. The New York Central, and Pennsylvania Central, and New York & Erie recently formed a "South Improvement Company," whose object was to divide the profits of producing oil between the producers and themselves. To this their partners in the division objected, and, as the result, the Improvement Company collapses. But, even at its funeral, the railroads effect a like arrangement in principle directly with the oil-refiners as they had aimed to effect through the South Improvement Company. At a meeting of the oil-refiners and producers of Pennsylvania, New York, and Boston, rates were agreed upon which were fifteen cents per barrel higher on refined than on crude oil to all seaports. Refined and crude oil cost the same to transport, and the dangers of transportation are greater on the crude than on the refined, as it takes fire more easily. Why, then, should it cost fifteen cents per barrel more to freight the refined than the crude? Only that the companies perceive that there is a larger value to divide, and, therefore, their slice is larger. Just as, when corn rises, they raise freights on corn, and, when it falls, they reduce them. In short, the calculation of most roads is to "size the pile" of the producing interests of the country, and divide the value of whatever they have to send as evenly as the nature of the case permits.

The people of Georgia are at last anxious to know exactly where they stand financially, and to this end have sent two members of their Legislature to New York, who will make their headquarters in Wall street until they get to the bottom of the financial transactions of Rufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of that State. Under his regime,—1868-'71,—the issue of State bonds was $6,648,000. The railroad bonds endorsed during the same time amount to $5,533,000, making $12,181,000 of the entire debt of $17,983,000 due to three years of carpet-bag Government. Out of the railroad debt with which Bullock burdened Georgia, the State has not received anything for over 80 per cent of the amount. It is also stated that one Wall street broker was Treasurer of three of the newly-chartered roads, and another broker was President of seven of them. The people of Georgia naturally feel uneasy over such internal improvements as these, and want to know exactly where they stand. They have, consequently, gone, in the person of their representatives, right into Wall street, where their internal improvements were manufactured.

The methods in which Boston liquor-dealers persistently evade the various prohibitory laws designed to make the Commonwealth virtuous instantly, are many and shrewd, but no one of them all surpasses in dexterity the way in which the Massachusetts statute of 1777, declaring theatrical performances "unlawful and immoral," was made a dead letter within a month of its passage. The Boston Theatre advertised: "On Monday evening will be delivered a moral lecture, enforced by the affecting story of Jane Shore, which will be alternately recited by Messrs. Harper, Powell, and others." In 1779, Pennsylvania decreed a similar law, whereat the manager of the old South Street Theatre adopted a similar expedient. He announced: "A concert will be given, June 22, 1779, at the Opera House. During the intermission, a lecture will be delivered in five parts on 'Filial Piety, as exemplified in the History of the Prince of Denmark.'" When Philadelphia had grown tired of this "lecture," it was edified by another on the subject of "The Disadvantages of an Improper Education, as Exemplified in the History of Tony Lumkin, by Dr. Goldsmith." Attempts were made to punish the daring managers in both cities, but some legal quibble protected them, and they defied one absurd law as completely as the Boston liquor-dealers are defying another.

About two months ago, a State Senator from Philadelphia died. A new election was ordered. A skilfully-packed caucus nominated a Mr. Gray. Thereupon a number of Republicans nominated Colonel McClure, on a Reform platform. Great interest was taken in the result, because the two parties were Administration and anti-Administration. When Gray was declared elected, the office-holding editor, who worships the President that his days may be long in his office, was exceeding glad, and said that Gray's triumph insured the failure of the Cincinnati Convention. McClure asked for an investigation and got it, after much difficulty. Overwhelming frauds were disclosed. One Election-Inspector testified:

> The Judge took the tickets. The first hour I saw him put his hand in the box and count the tickets before the hour had expired. The next hour I saw him take tickets out of his vest-pocket and put them in the box, and take others out.

Evidence such as this, given by a score of respected citizens, has convinced the Pennsylvania Senate, so that Gray returns to his home and is succeeded by McClure.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, some probably well-meaning ministers considered it their duty to announce that he had by no means gone to Heaven, because he had previously gone to the theatre. Quite a brisk discussion arose on the question. After Dickens' death, the English clergy dismissed him to the realms of bliss and woe, according to their estimate of the benefits of novel-reading. Another brisk discussion arose, and seems to have excited the old controversy in this country, for angry articles on the present status of Lincoln's soul are having a great run. A friend has entered the conflict with the statement that he went to the theatre to get rid of office-holders and office-seekers; that he was too tired to see the play; that he talked about going to the Holy Land and Heaven; and that he was just saying "Jerusalem" when Booth shot him. We trust that this will end the dispute.

It is fortunate that a late issue of the St. Paul *Press* did not reach Washington before the Senate voted on the Chicago Relief bill, for it deals the measure a most damaging blow by arguing, or, rather, by saying, that its passage would increase the number of persons dependent on the Relief and Aid Society, and that the possibility of its passage has kept all Chicago idle for five months. Considering that in that time we have built a very respectable St. Paul, we can scarcely be accused of idleness; and, until the *Press* enlightened our ignorance, we always supposed that the long-continued and severe cold, which made out-door work an impossibility, was the reason of the number of involuntary paupers. How the Relief bill, which will greatly increase the demand for labor, will at the same time increase the number of the idle, we cannot see.

While the ways and means of taxation are attracting so much attention, it is worth while to notice that Massachusetts is on the point of abolishing her capitation-tax entirely. Until two years ago, not only residents of the State, but immigrants landing at any of its ports, had to pay $2.50 each. The Convention which met at Indianapolis, in 1870, to discuss the whole subject of immigration, protested against this tax on foreigners, on the ground that, if a State could levy any such duty whatever, it could make it of any amount; and that, if every State followed this example, it would be impossible for foreigners to reach the interior at all. This sensible protest secured the repeal of this provision of the law. Now the citizens of Massachusetts are growing restive under such an undiscriminating system of taxation.

The records of our law courts occasionally contain mention of suits arising from the sale of women, either for other animals or for cash, but the most startling of such cases is one now pending in Vermont, where a gentle maiden sues a man for promising to buy her and refusing to fulfil his contract. She had a farm, which he wished to purchase. She offered the property and herself for $20,000, and refused to sell separately. He accepted, paid the $20,000, got the title-deeds of the land, and was so well satisfied with his bargain that he insisted on her keeping the rest of his purchase herself. She insisted, in turn, on his marrying her. He refused. She has sued him for breach of contract, and will, it is said, win her suit.

Railroads and the Common Council.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What, in the name of common sense, do our Aldermen mean by opposing ordinances granting the right of way to railways desiring to enter our city? We all know that railway companies, like all other corporations, have no souls, and that they sometimes perpetrate high-handed outrages; but every one of us knows, too, what their iron arms, stretched over the country, grasping commerce, have done toward making Chicago what it is. We want to give railways all the encouragement we can to enter our city, and not dishearten and drive them away by piling up technicalities, objections, and ordinances in their way. Those gentlemen of the Council might do credit to similar bodies in St. Louis or Cincinnati, but are out of place now. CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, March 28.

POLITICAL.

David Jenkins, a prominent colored politician, of Columbus, O., is about to remove to Mississippi, and, it is said, has Congressional honors before him.

—Ex-Senator Buckalew, having declined the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, the Democrats are turning to General Cass, who, it is claimed, will carry the Reading Convention.

—Dr. Howe is writing vigorously from San Domingo, narrating the yearning of the Dominicans, and the manifest destiny that propels this country to the eventual seizure of all those choice lands lying about in the Southern Seas.

—The Portland people are talking of Neal Dow for Mayor. The *Golden Age* says that some of the people of that city are so enamored of cold water that they would vote for a hydrant, could it be put in clothes and made to run.

—Philadelphia is in a delightful state of expectancy over a vigorous movement going on in the Legislature to have the State Capitol removed thither from Harrisburg. The State at large, however, does not share this complacency.

—The Rock Island *Union* says: "The Hon. George E. Waite, of Geneseo, at the solicitation of numerous friends in different parts of the State, has consented to allow his name to go before the Republican State Convention as candidate for Lieutenant Governor."

—The Wabash *Plaindealer* says there is every indication now that, if the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will accept the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Democratic party, he will be nominated by acclamation by the 12th of June Convention.

—The Winnamac *Democrat* says: "It is understood that the delegates from Indiana to the Republican National Convention are not to be obstinate in case the chances for nominating Colfax are equal to Grant's, notwithstanding their instructions to go for the latter."

—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* asserts that General Grant may possibly be sustained for re-election by the Democrats. It says: "It is not so certain that he cares about the nomination at Philadelphia, and that he will not throw himself into the arms of the 'great liquor-loving and free-and-easy Democratic party.'" The Richmond *Dispatch* declares its preference for Grant over Sumner.

—Ex-Speaker Carter, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, said to an interviewer at Washington: "Warmoth is a thief, a traitor, and a liar. He has stolen himself millions of dollars from the ruined, war-ridden people of Louisiana; he deserted and betrayed every friend and principle he ever had, and as for lying—well, he is the most artistic liar that was ever in New Orleans, which is saying enough. He knows my opinion of him. But his power is broken there. The people are beginning to understand him, and his end is nigh."

—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express* (Republican) says:

> The course of some friends of President Grant in ruling out of the party all who object to the renomination of the President is most unwise. It is nearly three months before the Republican National Convention will be held, and in the mean time discussion and criticism are in order. All we have a right to demand is, that criticism shall be fair, and not of a character to injure the party, whoever may be the candidate. We dislike to assume that any Republican Senator or journal intends to bolt the party. All sorts of charges have been made against Sumner, but the upshot of all is, that he prefers the nomination of some one beside Grant for President. This, surely, is not treasonable, unless Grant's renomination is the cardinal principle of Republican policy. If the two are synonymous, what would become of us all if Grant should die? If the Republican party were so entirely dependent upon Grant's renomination, our National Committee ought at once to get out a policy on his life, at least until after the Presidential campaign.

—The Cleveland *Herald* (Administration) says:

> The treatment Senator Trumbull receives from certain Republican Senatorial leaders is a shame to the Republican party, and a disgrace to the Senators who persist in such course of action. Mr. Trumbull is an honest man; he is unexceptionable in his manners and his habits,—a truth that cannot be spoken of all his Senatorial traducers,—and he is consistent in his politics as any one of his persecutors. While we are writing this, comes the despatch that even Representative Dawes and Garfield are being hauled over the coals by some Republican inquisition; and for the reason that these gentlemen favored investigation into alleged abuses. If such Senators as Sherman and Wilson, and such Representatives as Dawes and Garfield, could supersede the present Congress custodians of Gen. Grant's political fortunes, and their advice be followed in the conduct of the Presidential campaign, and the policy they would recommend be followed, the Republican cause would not be scandalized, while the Republican ticket would be strengthened. Gen. Grant's enemies are powerless to do him harm, but certain volunteer special friends of the President may produce disaster.

—The following is from the New York *Tribune*:

> The *Freeman's Journal* (Cooperstown) says:
>
> "Mr. Greeley is out in another 'card,' in which he says:
>
> "'NEW YORK, March 7, 1872.
>
> "'MY DEAR SIR: I am doing my best on the conservative movement, and expect to do so to the end. I take no care as to candidates, but if there should be an attempt to make free trade a plank of the platform, I must be counted out. Yours,
>
> "'HORACE GREELEY.
>
> "'A. J. Wedderburn, Editor *Sentinel*, Alexandria, Va.'
>
> —which impels us to say that Mr. Greeley is not "out" with any card whatever, much less with the foregoing. Several persons who have asked him questions, have elicited brief replies; and these, though private, they have chosen to print, to which he makes no objection. The above, however, is not an accurate copy of any letter he ever wrote, and he first saw it printed without his signature as the *substance* of his letter. If any shall hereafter see fit to print his private letters, he insists that they be printed *verbatim*.

PERSONAL.

The Japanese Embassy has preserved in a huge scrap-book every obtainable item published in regard to its members.

—Orpheus C. Kerr has gone into the commission business at Newark.

—At Fredonia, Kan., a party of 100 pioneers is forming to visit the Wichita Mountain country in New Mexico, to start about May 10.

—A fellow representing himself to be a son of the late General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, has been swindling the people of West Virginia.

—Charles L. Norton, of Frewsburg, N. Y., died in Wallack's Theatre, New York, on Saturday night last.

—An obituary notice in a Michigan weekly alludes to a young man attending the Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York.

—Edward A. Eggert, of Buffalo, has written the Lord's Prayer, three times repeated, within the circumference of a three-cent piece.

—The Germans of Memphis will hold their annual spring festival, May 6, and expect to secure Carl Schurz as the orator of the day.

—It is rumored among the New York Alumni of Williams College that President Hopkins contemplates resigning at the next Commencement.

—Miss Myra Hodgkins, of Nobleboro', Me., has just completed a quilt in which there are 1,585 pieces, no two pieces of which are alike.

—Ex-Governor Bullock, wife, and daughter, of Worcester, Mass., sail from New York for Europe on Wednesday, and will probably remain abroad a year or more.

—General M. G. Vallejo, the most prominent native Californian in the history of the State, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Sonoma. The General is 70 years of age.

—The misanthrope of the St. Louis *Times* says: "They actually propose to hang two men at Louisville who were too poor to pay for being acquitted of their crimes."

—A gentleman who recently left New York for Havana invested some thousands in Erie stock, and on Monday telegraphed an order for its sale at a net profit of $25,000.

—A doctor of medicine at Bath, England, has just had a legacy of $30,000 and a comfortable house left him by a lady who was only known to him by his once offering her a seat in his carriage.

—On a matter of weight on the United States Supreme Bench, Judge Clifford, of Maine, outweighs Judge Davis, of Illinois, 80 pounds—the former turning the beam at 365 pounds, and the latter at 285 pounds.

—The Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis, will be consecrated on the 14th of April Coadjutor Bishop of St. Louis. The consecratory Prelate will be the Most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by several other Bishops.

—While Judge Kent was listening to argument at Norridgewock, Me., the Sheriff opened court daily at Skowhegan, and adjourned it in the absence of the Judge, in accordance with the statute.

—Mr. Elisha Blakeman, 84 years of age, and nearly all his life a member of the Church Family at Lebanon, N. Y., has just parted with the brethren and sisters. He has lately held such views that he could not longer remain in harmony with the sect.

—A kind lady in Galesburg, Ill., gave a pair of pantaloons to a poor boy lately. The next morning the youth returned and requested her to put a watch-pocket in them, as otherwise they would not be of much use to him. It was done, and he departed rejoicing.

—Mr. S. S. Merrill, a Railroad Superintendent recently sent forward a special engine from Prairie du Chien to overtake the Milwaukee express, in order that a commercial traveller, named Salsman, might reach the deathbed of his little girl, aged 4 years.

—The head of a family in Omaha earns $50 per month by his labor, two boys earn $8 per week, and two girls earn $6 more. Two girls beg enough to support the whole family and four boarders besides, thus leaving the money earned as a fund to clothe them and pay for the house and lot lately purchased.

—At Detroit, on Tuesday last, in opening a freight car from Chicago, the man who unlocked the door was greatly surprised to see two healthy-looking lads leap out and run off through the depot yards. They had smuggled themselves into the car at Chicago, and had an oyster-can full of water and a lunch of crackers and cheese.

—A Mr. Smith, of Louisville, has six daughters and no boys. His married sister has seven sons and no daughters. The girls will of course marry and change their names; the boys take from their father another cognomen than the honored name of Smith; and the name of Smith of that family will thus become extinct.

NEW YORK.

Why Mayor Hall's Trial Came to an End.

Something More About "Ring" Affairs.

How "Fanny Fern" Was Presented With a Rosebud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 25.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The first one of the so-called "trials" of the magnates of the "Tammany Ring," who, in a few years, have plundered New York City of unknown millions of dollars, has resulted in nothing, as has been repeatedly predicted by your correspondent. The suit against Mayor Hall has been abandoned by the Judge, who, in a fit of disgust, discharged the jury on a technical question of the legality of their proceedings; and so the time of Judge, jury, lawyers, defendant, and public generally, has for weeks been utterly wasted. Though the result has been brought about in a way different from what we expected, viz.: by a legal question rather than by the failure of proof sufficient to convict, the effect on the public mind is the same, and the people are more than ever convinced that the whole thing is a farce, and that the Ring will never be punished until they reach some world far beyond the jurisdiction of certain magistrates who now ornament the Bench of the Excelsior State. It must be understood that there has been no acquittal of the defendant, no trial on the merits at all; but that the whole affair, owing to a conflict of opinions between Judge Daly and Recorder Hackett as to the legality of their several branches of the same Court, has simply been dropped by the former magistrate, and all the work has to be done over again. The case seems to be this, and, although somewhat of a muddle, I trust to describe it with sufficient lucidity to render it comprehensible. Although, in this city, it is inadmissible that two terms of the same Court should be in session at the same time, under separate Judges, for the transaction of new business, it has been considered permissible for the Judge of the expiring term to close up all unfinished business before adjourning his Court, even though the new term has already been commenced by another Justice. The trial of Mayor Hall was commenced in the Court of General Sessions for the term ending at the close of February, Judge Bedford being on the Bench; but, as he contemplated leaving the city for purposes of recreation, it was finally decided, by consent of principals and counsel, that Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, who is *ex-officio* Judge of the Court of General Sessions, should preside at the trial. On the day finally decided on for the trial to proceed, Justice Daly took his seat, and the trial was begun on Monday, Feb. 26. It went on until February expired, when, on March 4, the regular new term of March was opened by Recorder Hackett, the colleague of Judge Bedford. Thus the curious spectacle was exhibited of two terms of the same Court in session, under different Judges, at the same time,—the trial of the Mayor proceeding before Justice Daly as "unfinished business," while the March session, under the Recorder, was prepared to take cognizance of any *new* matter presented by the Grand Jury for its consideration. Counsellor Howe, in another case entirely, before Recorder Hackett, desiring to save all the rights of his client, raised the point that one of the two Courts was illegal, and he claimed it to be the Court of Recorder Hackett, before which his (Howe's) client was arraigned. The objection was overruled; and again, in a second case, the next day, did the Recorder overrule a similar objection,—taking occasion, in this second instance, to remark that, though he had "great respect for the opinions and decisions of his colleague, Judge Bedford, he differed with him entirely as to his power to prolong the February term of this Court beyond the period fixed for the next regular term, and that, consequently, he held the later proceedings in the Mayor Hall case to be without legal warrant." Meanwhile, an elaborate discussion had been going on before Judge Daly, on the same point, between the counsel for Mayor Hall, on the one side, and the District Attorney, on the other; and the Judge had promised to give his decision on the following Saturday. Unexpectedly, however, on the Thursday morning previous to the momentous Saturday, the Judge astounded his Court by announcing that, inasmuch as Recorder Hackett had judicially decided that his (Hackett's) Court was the only regular one, rather than bring about a conflict of decisions by asserting the legality of that over which he (Daly) had been called to preside, he would end the matter then and there. He, therefore, discharged the jury and withdrew.

The point as to the legality of the jury after the death of one of their number, was not argued, though doubtless advantage would have been taken of that, had it been necessary, by the Counsel for the defence. The District Attorney has, therefore, all his work to do again. The prosecution, by the mouth of Counsellor Henry L. Clinton, announce their firm determination to put the Mayor again on trial, and they confidently assert that, if they can once clear themselves from the network of legal technicalities, and have an opportunity to put in actual proof, they can secure a conviction. Time will show. Meantime, your correspondent is strengthened in his formerly-expressed opinion, that, even if the worst comes to the worst for the defence, at the last moment witnesses will disappear, proof will be found insufficient, or in some way the "intelligent jury" will fail to be convinced of the guilt of our illustrious Mayor, and I am convinced that he will eventually emerge from his legal difficulties, not only unscathed by the strong arm of the law, but so bedaubed with complimentary whitewash as to evermore shine resplendent in the eyes of Tammany politicians and all others emulative and envious of his distinguished moral, social, political, and pecuniary triumph.

"RING" AFFAIRS.

A few words more about the "Ring" affairs, and I have done with the dirty subject for this once. The sudden production of Andrew J. Garvey,—alleged to be one of the greatest of the Ring thieves, as a "States' evidence" witness for the prosecution,—who had, in consideration of promised immunity for himself, agreed to tell "What he Knows about F"-rauds, though a masterly stroke for the attorney on that side, was not, it would appear, their only card of the same suit. It is supposed by some that they have influenced the return of Mr. William Hennessy Cooke, another one of the persons implicated in the operations of the Ring. One of the special charges against Cooke on which the indictment against him was procured before the Grand Jury, is, that, on May 24, 1870, he assisted in "raising" the claim of a certain G. L. Schuyler against the city, for carpentering, from something like $48,000 to $163,218.24, and in obtaining payment of the augmented bill from the Comptroller. It was worked in the usual manner. Schuyler put in his honest bill for his $48,000, but could not get it paid. He was advised to assign his account to some person who had *influence*. He did assign it to Cooke, as alleged, who, it is said, increased the amount claimed from the original $48,000 to $163,218.24; for which sum he obtained a warrant from Comptroller R. B. Connolly, *payable to the order of G. L. Schuyler*, whose endorsement Cooke forged, then drew the money, paying over to Schuyler his $48,000, and reserving the nice little sum of something over $155,000 for division between himself and his confederates who assisted him in influencing the Comptroller to sign the "raised" claim. In addition to pocketing the surplus amount, Cooke also charged Schuyler the regular amount of some 5 to 15 per cent for collecting his $48,000. Cooke is also charged with other similar forgeries, and also with complicity in the burglary from the county archives of the celebrated "vouchers," which documents would have inevitably secured the conviction of men who may not now perhaps be reached. Though the sudden reappearance on the scene of Cooke looked as if he had been brought back by the Reformers to testify against the Ring, yet, as he was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 before Judge Bedford, on the application of lawyer John Graham, who is the counsel for Tweed and the Ring faction generally, it is surmised that he will not reveal a great deal that will be damaging to the defence.

At the time of the indictment of the Ring thieves by what is known as the "Extension Grand Jury," this man Cooke, James M. Sweeny, Charles E. Wilbour, and Cornelius Corson (of the New York Printing Company), Ingersoll, the furniture man, Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer, and others fled the city. Garvey has turned up in the Hall trial as a witness for the prosecution; and now Cooke appears, gives bail for his own trial, and remains as a subordinate witness, it is surmised, in the case of Haggerty and Baulch, the "voucher-thieves," now in jail, and whose trial is set down for this week. As the principal witness in this case, Mr. R. B. Connolly, ex-Comptroller, cannot now be found by the District Attorney, the two voucher-etc. will doubtless be admitted to bail, and so will end the trial of those two gentlemen. So we go. Every day strengthens the conviction that the Committee of Seventy will fail to punish any prominent member of the Ring for any past actions. They can tie their hands for the future; that is all. The great Reform movement has, however, broken up the power of Tammany as a financial nest of swindlers, and, though it will doubtless fail to recover any of the funds already stolen by these men, they are paralyzed politically and ostracised socially for all time. Is this too much of an unhappy and thankless subject? It certainly is quite enough. Finis.

A PARTONIAN INCIDENT.

James Parton is well known to the world as a biographer, historian, magazinist, and brilliant writer on almost any popular subject that comes to hand. His first book, or the one which first brought him prominently before the public, was the Life of Horace Greeley. Mrs. Parton, better known as "Fanny Fern," is also an ardent admirer of the philosophico-editorial-farmer, and a thorough sympathizer with most of his ideas, especially those on slavery and the elevation of the black race. "Fanny's" admiration of the "cullud folks," and her sympathy for some of their idiosyncrasies, were recently put to a rather severe, and certainly very ludicrous trial,—one of the ladies of color having taken a liberty, which was certainly hardly excusable, with Mrs. Parton's hearth and home. "Fanny's" house-servants are negro-girls, and the special duty of one of them is to carry a cup of strong coffee and a biscuit early in the morning to her mistress, who, for several hours, until the writing is finished for the day, takes no other refreshment. One certain morning, "Rose" did did not appear with the desired coffee, and the bell was appealed to, which, after several impatient jerks, was answered, not by "Rose," but by "Violet." "Where is Rose?" inquires "Fanny." "Busy in de kitchen, Missus," is the answer. "But it is your business to attend to the kitchen-work, and I wish 'Rose' to attend to me." With a sniff of outraged propriety and insulted modesty, "Violet" states that "Rose is 'tic'larly 'gaged jest dis time in de kitchen, and she can't spare herself from her 'gagement long 'nuff to bring up any coffee." No questioning could elicit from the fair maid "Violet" any further information respecting the "'tic'lar 'gagement" of her sister servant; but she flung out of the room with the remark that, "If Missus come down to de kitchen, you'll see somfin' dat'll make you' open dem eyes of you'n at last; tink dey must hab been shut up tight fo' de las' fo' five months." Even had not the natural curiosity of her sex stimulated her to further inquiry, her obvious duty as mistress of the house sent Fanny posthaste down stairs to discover the wondrous mystery attached to her coal-black "Rose."

The kitchen achieved, it took but a single glance for an experienced wife and mother to account for the strange communications and actions of her highly-perfumed "Violet." At 6 o'clock that morning, "Fanny" had *two* colored ladies in her kitchen; at 7 she had *three*. The third one was, however, an unexpected new-comer, and of an age so tender that she could hardly be expected to be of much service in a domestic capacity for some little time yet. There was no mistake. "Rose's" "ticlar 'gagement" was with a new-born ink-black baby, of the lady species, whom she had succeeded in introducing to the world in general, and "Fanny Fern" in particular, without the intervening assistance of doctor, nurse, or friends. Even her fellow-servant, "Violet," had positively refused to render her the slightest assistance, alleging, with a defiant snort of outraged virtue, that she "wouldn't have noffin' to do wid such trash." It was positively true; the poor girl, finding herself unexpectedly ill, had actually suppressed every cry and groan, and had made her little contribution to the census alone and unaided, rather than "gib any trouble to Missus Parton." James, the biographer of the great anti-slavery editor, was summoned, and, pausing only long enough to exclaim, in his usual cool and collected way, "Why Fanny! Fanny! Fanny! who—what—why—how—what is it all about? Is this sort of thing customary. Are there any more Roses to bloom?" Then, as Fanny jammed his hat on his head hind-side before, and showed him forth, he only muttered, "Amazing! 'Can such things be, and overcome us like a jet-black cloud, without our special wonder?'" and made a frantic rush for the nearest doctor. The medical man having attended to the wants of his patients, and "Jim," and "Fanny," and the rest of the household, having recovered from their spasms of laughter at the drollery of the whole affair, the explanation of the colored brother—no, mother—was at last listened to.

"Indeed, Mis' Parton," cried the poor thing, fearful lest she had given mortal offence by her unexpected performance, "'deed, Mis' Parton, didn't go for to do it: 'pon my soul, Mis' Parton, never done it befo'; never do so no mo'." Then, with many tears and solicitations of pardon for giving "trouble to Mis' Parton," she told the facts. It was the old story: a hasty marriage, a wretched husband, who had deserted her after spending every dollar of her little savings-bank account, and left her to go back to her dish-pans. She had made arrangements to ask for a few weeks' leave of absence, but was overtaken by her fate before she thought. With the genuine charity and kindness of heart that have ever characterized both Mr. and Mrs. Parton, they soothed the poor girl, and took care of her until she was able to be removed in a carriage to her friends. Then, at the request of Rose, "the young bud was transferred to the Foundling Hospital, to which establishment the eminent author and authoress both accompanied the little waif, and personally gave it, explaining all the circumstances, into the loving care of "Sister Irene."

The joke was too good to keep. Those friends who are fortunate enough to be intimate in that pleasant home, will often hear the accustomed quiet of the morning hours in the Partonian mansion broken by irrepressible trills of melodious laughter, and then they know that "Fanny's" thoughts have, for the thousandth time, come round again to the episode what she calls her present of "the unexpected Rose-bud."

AMUSEMENTS.

Never, since the advent of Jenny Lind, has there been so tremendous a success as that of the modest, unassuming little maiden known as Christine Nilsson. She seems equally at home, whatever be the style of music, whether oratorio, opera, or simple ballads. Her latest triumphs have been in opera, and she has been listened to by crowds as great as could be contained within the walls of the Academy of Music. Although she has been admirably supported by artists of first-class ability, she has herself been the chief attraction. On Saturday next, April 6, she takes leave for the present of New York in a *matinee* performance at Wallack's Theatre, after which she goes to Washington.

Next to Nilsson, Madame Parepa-Rosa is unquestionably the favorite of the New York musical public. On the 1st of April the spring season of Italian opera opens at the Academy, with a combination probably never excelled, in certain respects, in America. The company comprehends, besides Madame Rosa herself, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Madame Vanzini, Miss Clara Doria, Miss Jenny Busk, together with Messrs. Theodore Wachtel, Charles Santley; Ronconi, the Italian buffo; Mr. Joseph Hermanns, the German basso; Aynsley Cook, and other well-known performers. The combination is under the management of Carl Rosa, than whom there is no better director.

At the theatres there are some changes. Mr. Booth gives way to Miss Carlotta Le Clerq at his establishment. Mr. Daly revives "Frou-Frou" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Lester Wallack, having recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism, will resume his part in "The Veteran." Mrs. John Wood, with her English burlesque company, announce their last nights at Niblo's, where they have achieved a notable and well-deserved success. The Grand Opera House people are gradually cutting and paring their gorgeous spectacle of "Lalla Rookh," to get it within reasonable limits. The first time of a dress-rehearsal, the play lasted from 7:30 Saturday evening to 4:45 Sunday morning. In magnificence of scenery, costumes, decorations, and everything that goes to make up a bright and dazzling show-piece, "Lalla Rookh" certainly surpasses anything ever witnessed here before. There is, in fact, too much splendor; the eye wearies of so much unrelieved brilliance, and the ear certainly longs for something better than the wretched twaddle of the dialogue which all this lavish expenditure is intended to illustrate. At the St. James Theatre, Mr. Mackaye, the expounder of "Delsarte's System," has reached his last week, and has revived the tragedy of "Monaldi," in which he first appeared. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to Mr. Mackaye's merits as an actor, there can be no doubt that, besides achieving a decided financial success, he has won many firm and earnest friends. At the other houses there is nothing new; in fact, the companies are, for the most part, in a state of disintegration and reorganization for the next season. HAROLD.

An Uncertain Manner of Dating.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The custom of noting the day, month, and year thus: 4, 3, 72, is becoming very common, one of the Clerks of the Courts using it to note the time of filing papers in his office. It is important that others beside the party making it should know with certainty what is meant. The above, as I use it, means the fourth day of the third month (March) in the year 1872. Others, including said Clerk, would read it third day of the fourth month (April) of 1872. It is evident that, until the day of the month is a higher number than 12, the uncertainty is apparent; 27, 3, 72 and 3, 27, 72, can only be read one way; but 11, 12, 72 may be read either way. By always putting the month where usage usually puts it in language, between the day and the year, and any uncertainty is avoided. Which is correct? B.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of March 27 says: "About three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of several years, a young lady named Ishor, living with relatives on Michigan avenue, was married in this city to a young man named Taylor, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when Taylor received a telegram from Lynn, Mass., that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour had left the city, calculating to return within ten days at the farthest. He wrote one letter back, and Monday his bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small-pox somewhere on his route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not regained her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow."

—Five years ago a gentleman bought a few acres of land in East Cleveland, just beyond the present city limits, paying for it $7,000. A few days since he sold it for $70,000, and, in three hours after the sale had been consummated, the purchasers disposed of it again for $80,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Sporting Fraternity—Decay of Public Gaming.

Rise of Draw Poker—The Lobby and Short Cards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Last year a correspondent of one of the New York daily papers gave an account of the champion game of Poker played at the seat of Government by certain gentlemanly experts and by some of our greatest statesmen. So far from annoying the little game, the account in question only served to draw the attention of sporting characters throughout the country to the matchless excellence of the Draw at Washington.

SHORT CARDS THE RAGE.

Civilization is setting toward the Draw. All the prize-fights now-a-days are a draw. The political matches are drawn,—and sometimes quartered. The High Joint International Treaty bids fair to be a draw. Short cards have superseded all other methods of exploitation. The great German gambling baths have relinquished their traditional exercises, and roulette and *rouge et noir*, and faro itself are no longer the games for men of the world, who are all aware of the addition of the zero to the roulette-table, so that, at the option of the banker, black will say red, and red be sure to turn out black. In place of cumbersome pieces of furniture, which cannot well be hidden or moved about, and which tempt the cupidity of keen-eyed District Attorneys,—like our Dick Harrington,—portable green cloths and the handy pack of cards have come into vogue. Boston, whist, six-handed euchre, and poker engross the efforts of Congressmen, lobbyists, and other potentates. When Minister Schenck relinquished his seat for a Foreign Mission, the general remark in high sporting circles was: "The light of Washington is gone, but Johnny Bull will catch it."

A nation of men who can be bluffed with two trays are no match for us in making up treaty cases. Hence we behold the singular spectacle of the United Kingdom in arms because Bancroft Davis has stated a case consisting of a deuce, two sevens, a jack, and a three-spot, as if he had the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule thrown in.

THE GREAT GAME AT WASHINGTON.

However, nothing can break up the Washington game. It is the game of the century. Since Willard's Hotel has been shut up, the game has been transferred to the neighborhood of the Arlington, and now runs on higher than ever. Our large stump-speakers find at least something compatible with their resources, and Bluff, as in the days of King Hal, is the monarch of the hour.

DECLINE OF THE OLD SPORTS.

A disconsolate faro-banker was heard to remark, yesterday, at Charley Godfrey's, on E street: "These are truly degenerate days. There was Morrissey's furniture, at what is commonly called Mettinger's faro-bank, over Kidwell's drug store, sold last Monday morning, lamentably, for $3,900, when it cost $19,890! What will posterity think of it? Dick Merrick, the criminal lawyer, carried off the finest extension table in the United States for $75, when Burns & Montero have the bill for it now at the figure of $380."

Times have indeed changed in Washington in the sporting way. First, Horatio Bolster, who had lost an incredible number of prize-fights, took it into his mind to kill "Sonny" James. Then Jack McCarthy went gunning after Dennis Darden, and fell to the pavement within a square of the spot where James passed in his chips.

Of course, Bolster was acquitted, the District Attorney's junta dividing,—Dick Harrington refused to prosecute because of his avowed hostility to Darden, while A. B. Williams, the silent partner of the District Attorney, defended that worthy. Darden is now in the Lunatic Asylum across the Eastern Branch, where Bob Johnson, the son of the late President, spent his holidays. Darden was a generic old Potomac gambler, tolerably full of spirits by day, and not very fortunate at the bank by nights; and, before he shot McCarthy, he received from that pugilist certain skull-wounds which have used him up for many years to come.

CLOSING THE CONGRESSIONAL HELLS.

After the Darden case, seeing that the gamblers meant to have no more fights, and therefore would bring no more revenue to the legal fraternity, a series of raids were contrived on them; and, at the present time, there is not a sporting house open at the National Capital. The only result of this, however, seems to be, to drive "the boys" in on short cards, where a good shuffler and dealer can hoist a green case out of his hundreds where he formerly spent fives. Draw poker is more of a national game at present than base ball, backgammon, or President-making. In the old days of Southern supremacy, when statesmen had no suspicion, and the sporting houses were no respecter of persons, faro and roulette held sway here, and the profits of the banks were large.

"Why," said Mettinger, at the close of the sale over Kidwell's store, where the furniture went off so cheap, "none of the many proprietors of these rooms, of which I shall be the last tenant, ever retired from business with $500 profit. The game had dropped to nothing. It cost $2,000 a month to keep up the supper-table and pay for service, and the interest in fancy games had long ceased. Morrissey got tired of supporting such an unprofitable house. Mr. Marvin and all his friends told him long ago that there was no money in it; so, to save rent and to stop paying blackmail to the Prosecuting Attorneys, the boys mean to shut up generally."

Having, according to their own account, paid $8,000 blackmail money to be let alone,—which promise was afterwards shamelessly broken, and the money not returned,—all the big fellows have gone out. George T. Parker, who had put up $1,000 to save himself, has closed his establishment, within three doors of Willard's. John Singleton, who says he gave $1,500 to the legal ring, has closed his place, at Sixth street and the Avenue. Robert Teel, on Sixth street, was sharp enough to pay only $250 to the legal Blueskins. Mettinger's place lost $2,000 in the vain effort to satisfy the greedy mercenaries of the law. The Georgetown establishment has gone the way of all the earth. Slaysman, at Sixth and the Avenue, exists no more. Although the poor, starving capitalists and bankers have been driving an unprofitable trade, yet, when a resolution is introduced, as is threatened, to investigate the District Attorney's office here, and find out why these prosecutors have recommended to the sporting fraternity lawyers who have plundered them under promise of compromise, it will be found that the atmosphere of the City Hall is hardly purer than that of City Halls elsewhere.

POKER NO IMPROVEMENT.

The question remains, whether the morals of the community have improved by the substitution of short cards for French games. There was here, and still exists, a curious old gentleman, with a fair income of $6,000 a year, who used to drop into Joe Hall's bank every night of the week, and buy $10 worth of "chips." He never bought any more, never any less. His doctors had recommended to him just that amount of excitement as necessary to keep him alive; for he had nothing else to do except to read the Democratic newspapers, and talk a forgotten kind of politics. This old chap put down his chips, ate his terrapin, and drank his sherry, and departed neither a wiser nor a sadder man, and perfectly well contented. Suddenly our madcap young District Attorney, stimulated from elsewhere, descended upon the sporting houses. Our old friend, with $6,000 a year, was quite disconsolate. There was no place left in the world for him to put down his $10 every night in the week, and he bade fair to drop into intemperate habits while in this uneasy state of mind, the whole regimen of his life broken up, he heard of the big game of short cards near the Arlington, and was invited in. Being of an excitable nature, and having as yet fixed no limit—as there could be no limit in draw-poker—to his bet, this excitable old gentleman lost $800 the first night, and immediately had to put himself on short allowance of Connecticut-wrapper cigars and table claret. His only excitement since that day is to drop over to Baltimore, where a rallying remnant is maintained of the old-fashioned sporting-houses; but, when the District Attorney's office here ascertained that there were some men without the genius or the inclination to change their mode of life, they sent over to Baltimore, and, by collusion with the United States Attorney there, endeavored to seize every sporting-house in that devoted city.

"And yet," said an old gentleman yesterday, in a plaintive way, standing before the Western Union Telegraph office, on Fourteenth street, "they call this a land of freedom!"

THE OLD SPORTS OF WASHINGTON.

The old-fashioned sports of Washington made a curious class. They were used to good company, and were well intoned as to manners and address. Mr. Clay had bucked against them. S. S. Prentiss, as delightfully related by Henry A. Wise in the life of that superb Mississippi orator, had taken periodical strolls into the presence of destiny, and put down his gold-pieces with more delight than when he shot Henry S. Foote in a vulnerable part, and told the boys looking on to get out the trees, "as," said he, "Mr. Foote is shooting very wild to-day." In the old days of chivalry, almost everybody took a shy now and then at the green-cloth.

THE NOBLE OLD GAMBLER.

There is one old gambler of that generation still extant, who, with more wisdom than such men usually show, has fully accepted the "new departure." He is a wiry old gentleman, of the medium size, with milk-white hair and an affable face, and a pair of eyes a little wild and queer. In old times, he was a rare sporting-man, and it is said that folks who filled the Presidential Chair, knowing him to keep a "square game," had now and then slipped in to enjoy a morsel of his terrapin, and part with their money, like men of the age. When the South resigned, and the North came in with its severe morals, this fine old gambler studied the situation, and he said, in a meditative yet firm manner, one day:

"Boys, bankers, countrymen, we must roll up the green banner! there is nothing more in it. These long-jawed chaps, with gray eyes and big hips, have come to stay. There are too many of them to be driven out, and they never bet. You will find them nothing more than supper-customers and pikers. I propose to retire and accept the situation."

Some say that the first time the words, "accept the situation," were ever used, was by our sporting friend. He had a snug little home in a good part of the town, where he retired, and he was proverbially respectful to the incoming class of Northerners. Being well known to the old citizens of Washington as a "sport," and averse to making new acquaintances upon false pretences, he invariably said, when introduced to a Northern man:

"Perhaps you don't know me. I am an old gambler, retired from business. You are at liberty, sir, to decline my acquaintance. I always put it in this way."

Some time ago a distinguished New England Representative was casually introduced to our sport, and some such explanation happened, which the Representative only half-understood. He, therefore, spoke without suspicion to the old gentleman; but some envious chap said to him, after the casual meeting was over:

"Mr. ——, do you know that man you were with at —— to-day?"

"No, sir."

"He is the very oldest of the Washington gamblers."

"Well, I will cut him after this," said our Representative.

He did "cut" the old man directly; but, having accepted "the new departure" in good faith, the fine old gentleman bore the iron, though it entered into his soul, for he was a proud man; and he never afterwards made an effort to address the Congressman. One day, however, as this Congressman approached some friends to speak to them, he observed the old, white-haired, white-bearded sporting man in the crowd, and was introduced to him, when, of course, he had to respond, but did it with of his friends, he, in ——

"Jones, did you know —— I met in your party yesterday —— eye and long white beard, was an old gambler?"

"Certainly," said his friend; "everybody knows that; but he is a very honorable old gentleman, and he always tells the new acquaintances that he makes that he has been a sporting man, and gives them the option of refusing his company."

The Congressman at once retraced to the time of his first interview with this old gamester, and now he understood what the old man had attempted to say. Filled with admiration of a man with so much independence, he resolved to make a public expiation, and one day, at Whitney's Hotel, when surrounded by a company of gentlemen, he saw the quiet old gambler, with his clique about him, enter the place. The Congressman walked up to him, and, in a manly way, took his hand:

"I wish to introduce you to some friends of mine; and, gentlemen," said he, "it is to be understood that this man is my friend. In early days, before we came on the boards, he was the companion and acquaintance of many generous men in the House and in the Senate. He was a sporting man, and thought good enough by the men of that day to be respected. He is in the habit still of saying to people whom he meets, that he was a sporting man. We have been urging everybody to accept the new situation, and, as this frank friend of mine has done so, I propose we drink his health!"

The story was then amplified, and the whole respectable gang wished the old gentleman good cheer and many days.

HISTORY OF SPORTING IN WASHINGTON.

The foregoing is all derived from conversations with a reformed friend. He delights to wander back over the halcyon days of blind justice in politics having blind luck in the green meads of E street and Sixth street. He says that the first fine "bank" started in Washington was Pendleton's, on E street, near the Mansion House, now Willard's. Then came Joe Hall from Richmond, in 1855, and gave the National Capital the first gorgeous den it ever had. Prendle kept long at "The Alley and the Avenue," near Four-and-a-half street, and there Thaddeus Stevens in his prime stopped many a night to wager. Cackey and Vincent kept contemporaneously at Sixth and the Avenue, and Dr. Hyde and George Usher beside the Metropolitan. Burns and Mantero kept last at the place where Joe Hall reigned and burst, over Kidwell's.

In all the history of gambling at the Capital, there was never more than one conviction,—that of Marcus. He was sentenced in Buchanan's Administration, and Abraham Lincoln pardoned him. Robert Ould had quarrelled with Marcus, and pressed the case, as District Attorney, to conviction.

Kidwell, the owner of the property so long used as a gambling house, is also the developer of the notorious Seneca quarries. He is a druggist in the Executive part of the town. After he had leased his place for years, and notoriously to gamblers, he grew frightened by the District Attorney notifying him that he would be held responsible, and then had the cheek to write a letter to his tenants, saying "he understood they had been gaming on his premises." Next, Kidwell will notify his Quarry Company that "he understands" they have been manoeuvering stone into Government jobs.

TROUBLES 'TWIXT JUSTICE AND SPORT.

The gambler in modern society is a poor rat, compelled to pay a great part of his profits to officers of the law by way of license and blackmail. We have a Police Court here, generally held to be contemptible in the eyes of good citizens, and the mere police flunkey of certain "influential" Congressmen. It came out last April that some of the tipstaves of the Court, having "raided" the bagnios here, turned the Police Court, one quiet Sunday, into a den, and enacted performances to make human nature blush. Two of these bailiffs, or constables, went around town and got the denizens of banned houses to make complaint against their landladies, and, in some cases, carried blank summonses to fill in the names of people never complaining or complained of. The salaries of the Court's officers were paid out of such fines, in order to save waiting for the District Government's tardy appropriations; and the fines were not adjusted to the offence, but to the capacity of the defendants, and were often permitted to be paid in instalments, the course of vice meantime going on to supply the instalments. It is a little better now, but nothing to brag of. The Judge gets $3,000, the Clerk $2,000; there is an Assistant Clerk, and an Assistant Marshal, three bailiffs, and a bullying doorkeeper. The Marshal of the District is a brother-in-law of the President of the United States, is named Sharp, and his office is thought to yield him $15,000 per annum.

The District Attorney's office here is a "fusty" kind of office, with an ex-Delaware Congressman at the head of it, named Fisher, who got off the District Bench to take a salary of $6,000 as Town Prosecutor. As he left a life-office, there must have been good perquisites in this case. His assistant is a lad from the village of Dover, named Harrington. The District Attorney keeps a private detective,—a queer office.

The people of the *demi-monde* say the Police Court and the Prosecuting Office are "on the make;" that draw-poker wins hundreds where coarser gaming took tens; and, all things considered, I believe that human nature in Washington remains the same, and that Jonathan Wild and Blue Skin merely take a part of Jack Sheppard's plunder, and then print their names in the newspapers as Reformers. GATH.

—Seth Green has been doing a large business this winter in the distribution of fish. Over a hundred of the inland lakes have been furnished, and every day the fish or spawn are sent to various localities. Seth has also been doing something in the sparrow line. He ordered a hundred of these birds from England some time ago, and a number of them have arrived at Rochester. He intends to give them their freedom in this city, and believes they will do a large business in the destruction of worms.

FURNITURE.

Great Clearing Sale
OF
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
OFFICE FURNITURE.

THE WEBER Furniture Company,

Previous to removal from the new Post Office Block, will DISPENSE with PROFIT, to save moving goods, till further notice. Sale positive.

STOCK LARGEST IN THE WEST.

Clark & Jackson-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Publishers of the
"PATENT COMBINATION" VIEWS OF CHICAGO
for the Stereoscope, showing the original building on one side and ruins of same on the other; also BARNARD'S "ARTISTIC" RUINS, the finest issued. Every one should have a set of these Views, which will prove invaluable years hence. Every dealer should have these Views, which are decidedly the most popular in the market.
Will remove to 335 West Madison-st. about May 1.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SALT,
217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

AND POLICE

AND POLICE MATTERS.

[...]men in Engine Houses--Resignations of Firemen.

Communication from the Mayor Concerning the Obstruction of Streets in the Burnt District.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, President [illegible] in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan, and the Fire Marshal and his Assistants.

WATCHMEN.

In view of the fact that the Board has decided to dispense with the services of the watchmen at the engine-houses, the Fire Marshal presented the following "regulation:"

There shall be a man on watch at all times in the houses or outside of their respective houses when their apparatus is in the house, excepting hook and ladder and hose companies that are situated in the same house, the members of which shall watch only from 8 p. m. till 6 a. m. All members of companies will be required to stand a regular watch, not exceeding four hours.

The President inquired if it was important to have an extra man in the houses, now that the watchmen are to cease acting as such.

The Fire Marshal said it was, as there were always too few men to handle the pipe at a fire. The President said that all the men should stand a regular watch, whether of two, three, or four hours' duration.

Commissioner Sheridan thought a regular plan ought to be submitted, and the watches of the men in the house defined. It would be bad if, when the engineer was away, his assistant was on watch in the tower.

The Fire Marshal said that would not occur.

The President suggested the promotion of the pipeman to assistant foreman, and that they have charge of the houses during the absence of the foreman.

Commissioner Rehm asked if they were to have the same pay as they received now.

The President remarked that that was, of course, understood. He wanted to know if the Hook and Ladder men were to be exempted from watching.

The Fire Marshal replied that the trucks were stationed in an engine-house, and the men would have to take their regular turns.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following-named firemen were received and accepted: Hermann [illegible], pipeman of the Coventry; J. J. McClellan, driver of the Coventry; William Otto, driver of the Wabansia hose cart; David Manwell, of the [illegible] Hope.

SUBJECT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The President suggested that the rules be amended so as to require men appointed members of the Fire Department to be subject to a medical examination. He had been informed that several men with weak lungs had been put on the force. Men who were sound in mind and body were needed,—those who were well developed,—as no others could stand the work.

A VALUABLE MEMBER.

The Fire Marshal said there was a young man outside who wanted to be appointed.

The President told the Marshal to bring him in and have him examined.

The young man entered the room, and the Secretary examined him as to "age, color, and previous condition." His name is Edward Blin. He said his age 26 years. He said he had been naturalized six years, but hadn't his "papers" with him.

The Secretary wanted to know if he should put down "naturalized five years," which was the same, or "naturalized six years," which, as the applicant was only 24 years old, was nonsense.

The President told him to put down five years.

Commissioner Sheridan remarked that a man was liable to get "mixed" sometimes.

The Fire Marshal said Blin was all right, and assisted Blin in answering the questions propounded by the Secretary (the applicant having a remarkably deficient memory), as to how long he had been in the State, and other matters, considered essential to the "well-being" of the service.

The applicant is a very tall youth, fully 6 feet [illegible] inches in height, and his length caused much merriment among the Commissioners, who indulged in "funny" remarks about him. For instance:

Commissioner Rehm. He can get on a roof without a ladder.

The President. Yes, and he could rise up and [illegible] without asking for it.

The Fire Marshal. He would make a good hook and ladder man.

The President. Yes, no ladders would be necessary as part of the line.

The young man's name was placed on "the list," and he will receive an appointment when there is a vacancy in the department.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and referred to the Superintendent of Police:

To the Members of the Board of Public Works, and Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call the attention of both your honorable Boards to the present obstructed condition of the streets of the city, particularly those within the "burnt district." In many parts, the streets will be found so obstructed by brick, stone, lumber, and other building material, as to leave barely sufficient room for a single vehicle to pass between the obstructions on both sides of the street. With the immense amount of building which will be carried on this season, it can be easily seen that all traffic must cease, and the passage of vehicles and foot passengers through the "burnt district" will be attended with great inconvenience, and much unnecessary loss of time, if some means are not promptly taken to remove, so far as possible, these obstructions and encroachments. Even now the expense of hauling building materials to locations in the "burnt district" is much greater than for hauling the same kind of materials the same distance to places outside of the burnt district, on account of the impediments placed in the streets.

Section 11, of Chapter 6, of City Charter, makes it the duty of the Board of Public Works "to take care of and be charged with streets and alleys," etc.; and the Common Council has adopted ordinances on the subject, which, if strictly enforced, will give the relief required.

I find the following provisions applicable to this case: "Any person or persons who shall encumber or obstruct, or cause to be encumbered or obstructed, any street, alley, public landing, wharf or pier, or other public place in said city, by placing thereon or therein any building materials, or any article or thing whatever, without having first obtained written permission from the Board of Public Works, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence, and a further penalty of *ten dollars for each day or part of a day* such incumbrance shall continue."

"The Board of Police, the Mayor, any Alderman, or any public officer (which includes the Police in particular) is hereby authorized to order any article or thing whatever which may incumber or obstruct any street, alley, public landing, wharf or pier within said city, to be removed; and if such article or thing shall not be removed within *six hours* after notice to the owner or person in charge thereof to remove the same, or if the owner cannot be readily found for the purpose of such notice, to cause the same to be removed to some suitable place, to be designated by the mayor or Board of Public Works, and the owner of any article so removed shall forfeit a penalty of *ten dollars* in addition to the cost of such removal."

"Any article or thing which may be removed in accordance with the preceding section, shall be advertised ten days and sold by the Board of Public Works, unless the same shall be sooner reclaimed, and the penalty and costs paid by the owner thereof. The proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the City Treasury, and the balance, if any, after deducting the penalty and costs, shall be paid to any person or persons furnishing satisfactory proof of ownership." See Sections 7, 8 and 9 of Chap. 46, Revised Ordinances.

Many persons, I am informed, are obstructing the streets without a permit from the Board of Public Works, while many who have received such permits do not confine themselves to the limits prescribed therein, but trespass upon the space forbidden.

No unnecessary restrictions, that would seriously hinder property owners building at this time, should be imposed, but the general public and other interests have rights as to transit through the streets which should be regarded and protected. The space which parties by the permit are allowed to occupy should be restricted to the smallest portion of the street necessary to be used for the purpose of erecting the building.

I would also suggest that such permits require the party to keep and maintain a temporary sidewalk for the convenience of foot passengers, at all times that it may be practicable during the progress of the erection of the building.

I desire particularly to urge upon and request of your Boards, that, through your agent and police, you will forthwith cause the ordinance quoted to be promptly enforced.

Much complaint is made that streets are obstructed (night and day) by stationary wagons and vehicles to which no horses are attached. Section 10, of Chapter [illegible] of City Ordinances, prohibits such obstruction of streets and alleys, and citizens should, by a strict enforcement of the ordinance, be compelled to find other places than the public streets and alleys for their empty wagons and other vehicles. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

POLICE COURT BAILIFF.

A communication was received from Justice [illegible], requesting that Jesse Noron be appointed Police Bailiff for the West Side Police Court. The document was referred back to him with the information that the Board have no authority to appoint any one to that position unless he be a regular policeman.

The Board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, March 28.

CITY PROPERTY.

Desplaines st, near Seber st, w f, 23½x105 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1871; consideration, $4,600.

Lot 10, of w ½, Block 22, in Walsh & McMullen's [illegible] Sec 20; also, Lot 10, in Block 16, in Johnson & Lee's s w ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $2,500.

Centre av, bet Taylor and Twelfth sts, e f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 42, in Henneberry's Block 28, in Clark's e ½, [illegible] ¼ Sec 18, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 44 and 45, in Henneberry's Block 28, in Clark's e ½ s w ¼, Sec 18, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 43, in Henneberry's Block 28, in Clark's e ½, [illegible] ¼ Sec 18, 39, 13, dated March 27; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 38 and 39, in Henneberry's Block 28, of Clark's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 13, dated March 18; consideration, $1,000.

West Madison st, between May and Curtis sts, [illegible], 50 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $25,000.

McReynolds st, e of Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $500.

Dean st, near Brigham st, n e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $575.

Lot 26, in Block 9, McReynolds' Addition, dated March 25; consideration, $575.

Wood st, 48 ft n of Keenon st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $600.

Wood st, 24 ft n of Keenon st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $600.

Canal st, between Randolph and Washington [illegible], w f, 57½ ft to alley, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $21,000.

Canal st, between Washington and Randolph [illegible], w f, 57½ ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $28,000.

Undivided ½ of Lots 55 and 56 in Ellis' East Addition, dated Oct. 6, 1871; consideration, $7,040.

North Wells st, between Hinsdale and Waite [illegible], e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 4; consideration, [illegible].

McReynolds st, w of North Reuben st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 28; consideration, $650.

[illegible] of Lot 2, in north part Lot 6 Block 28, [illegible] 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, [illegible].

Lot [illegible] of Lot 2, in north part Lot 6, Block 28, [illegible] 39, 14, dated March 23; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 64, in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, 4, &c., in Block 5, [illegible]well's Addition, dated March 18; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] st, between Jane and Emily sts, e f, 25 [illegible] alley, dated March 27; consideration, $800.

[illegible] st, s of West Taylor st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $300.

[illegible] st, s of West Taylor st, e f, 14 ft to [illegible], dated March 18; consideration, $500.

West Harrison st, s w cor of Lincoln st, n f, 50x[illegible] ft, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration $2,300.

Fullerton av, s e cor of High st, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 85, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 14 to 18, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $[illegible].

The premises No. 76 Finnell street, dated March 28; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 12, in Block 40, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 40 of Block 2 of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $[illegible].

Ellis av, s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 42x124 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $4,000.

State st, 50 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $7,000.

Indiana av, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, 26 7-12x174 ft, with buildings, dated March 1; consideration, $13,000.

McGregor st, 25 4-10 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25 4-12x124 ft, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Van Buren st, bet Centre av and Throop st, s f, 96 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $12,072.

Lots 21 to 24 in Block 1, of Millard and Decker's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Sept 12, 1871; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 25 to 28 in Block 1, of Millard and Decker's s e ¼ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Sept 12, 1871; consideration, $1,[illegible].

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 12 and 24 of LeMoyne's Block 1, of LeMoyne's south 16 acres of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $10,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 and 17 in Block 1, Lots 1 to 3 and 22 to 24 in Block 4, and Lots 22 to 24 in Block 5, in Jennings' part of Jennings and Moffett's s ½ s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $30,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

11 17-100 acres on Johnson, Pierson, and Smith avs, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $17,275.

THE LAW COURTS.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY ISSUES.

In the case of Aaron Freundlich, a matter of bankruptcy, where a discharge was opposed upon the ground that the assets did not "pan out" 50 per cent of the indebtedness; that the bankrupt had concealed a part of his property, and had made false entries upon his books, the jury found that the bankrupt was entitled to a discharge.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.

William Vocke, member of the Legislature, was appointed assignee of the Germania Insurance Company.

NEW PROCEEDING.

James C. Lewis, of Elgin, was presented to the Court as a fit subject to pass through the bankruptcy branch; this upon petition of William Hart, of Elgin.

The Circuit Court.

GUARANTEE OF RENT.

An action for rent of the premises No. 808 Wabash avenue, was tried and ended, for the time being, before Judge Tree, between Willis Danforth, plaintiff, and Henry Wisner, defendant. The suit was brought upon the allegation of a guarantee, not in writing, of rent of another party; there was also set up a partial failure of the consideration of the original covenant, in this, that the house was untenantable for the purpose for which it was leased—a boarding-house. Notice of set off was also given. The jury found for the plaintiff, awarding $775. It was stated to be the law of such a case, that the plaintiff could recover such an amount of rent as the evidence showed to be due, if it was found that defendant signed the lease as surety of the lessee, and if his wife signed his name and her own jointly, and defendant subsequently ratified the contract by rendering some payment, then this was a circumstance to be considered on the question of the ratification of the act of the wife, for a ratification is equivalent to a completed act of signing. But the liability of a surety cannot exceed that of his principal.

ALLEGATION OF AN ASSAULT.

There is on trial before Judge Tree an action by Charles Bartlee against Frederick Gierman, to recover for an alleged assault and battery, it being charged that the defendant beat the plaintiff on the 14th day of November last with a mason's trowel, with such force that lockjaw intervened, and deafness of the left ear resulted.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Abram V. Vandoren against Ira Foote, the demand being for $10,000.

—An action of assumpsit was instituted by Daniel L. Wells and Newton E. Lord against Milton C. Ott and Dwight W. Keyes, by which demand is made for $50,000.

—Auguste Dassler commenced suit against the Continental Life Insurance Company, of New York, in an action of debt, laying the debt $2,000, and claiming $300 as damages.

The Superior Court.

A CITY CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

There was given to the jury an action against the city by Mary Langlois and her husband Charles, to recover for damages for a fall by the lady through a sidewalk on Union street, corner of Lake street. The grade of Union street was lower than that of Lake street, and the plaintiff, passing down an apron which accommodated the descent, slipped and fell toward the adjacent building, into the space about four feet wide and six feet deep. This case has once been to the Supreme Court, a verdict for $4,700 having been rendered, and reversed, as excessive. On this trial the Court instructed the jury that the city is bound to use ordinary care to keep its streets and sidewalks in a safe condition, so that all persons may pass and repass over the same with safety; so, if the sidewalk was not in good and safe condition, and the plaintiff was using due care and caution, and without fault on her part, but on account of the dangerous condition of the sidewalk, was precipitated, then the defendant is liable, providing always that such dangerous condition was the result of want of due care on the part of the City, which care, under the law, is a reasonable degree of care only. It was also, however, the duty of the plaintiff to exercise reasonable care to prevent accident, and especially so if she was familiar with the walk over which she was travelling, and in the event of a failure to do this on her part, the City would not be liable.

NOTICE.

In the absence of Judge Porter, who presides at the Criminal Court during the April Term next ensuing, Judge Gary will call the calendar of cases commenced since the fire, and no calendar of old cases will be published. Judge Gary will do all of the Common Law business of the Superior Court during said April Term.

BIGELOW BLOCK AGAIN.

A petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien was filed by John K. Winchell, as architect, against George A. Bigelow, and what is known as the Bigelow Block, which is in process of being sold to the United States. The property is the late Bigelow Hotel lots, on the west side of Dearborn street, between Adams and Quincy streets.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Messrs Miller & Rigdon against Nelson Ludington and others, Trustees of the First Unitarian Society, of Chicago, the demand being for $2,500.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

An action on the case for slander was commenced by Christoff Gerlach against John Pfeifer. The damages are laid at $5,000. The alleged slander consisted in the statement (in German) that the plaintiff was a swindler, that he had swindled defendant enough, and if he wanted anything, to go thence immediately and sue.

The County Court.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of Francis W. Savage, Jr., was proved, and Francis W. Savage was appointed to execute the trusts under bond of $15,000.

—The will of Katharina Rose was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Henry Rose on his individual bond of $5,000.

GUARDIANSHIP

Thomas McNamara was appointed guardian of Mey, Ellen, and Emma Shields, under bond of $3,000.

THE LATE D. P. WILDER.

Resolutions Adopted by the Winnetka Common Council and the Law School of the Chicago University.

A meeting of the Council of Winnetka was held on Wednesday evening, Hon. J. P. Atwood, President, in the chair. After the transaction of ordinary business, the President called Mr. O. S. Goss to the chair, and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Judge to remove by death David Parsons Wilder, formerly a member of this Council,

Resolved, That in his death we appreciate the loss of a ripe scholar, a courteous gentleman, a good neighbor, and an honest man.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and while we would share with the stricken widow her great grief, we know her sorrow is too sacred for the ministrations of human consolation. She will seek and obtain from a higher source that purer illumination of which human reason is but the reflection.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at length upon the journal of this Council; that the Clerk transmit to the widow of the deceased a certified copy thereof, and cause the same to be published in the Chicago daily papers.

At a meeting of the Law School of the Chicago University, held on Wednesday afternoon, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Arthur Ryerson, Samuel M. Booth, and Kirk D. Pierce, was appointed to draft resolutions. The Committee reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed fit to our Heavenly Father to take from us, in the midst of his usefulness, our friend and instructor, David P. Wilder; therefore,

Resolved, That we bear witness to his faithfulness and zeal as an instructor, and to his high character as a man, and while we deplore the loss to us of so shining an example of professional honor united with Christian character, we cannot but trust that our Father, in His infinite love and wisdom, has taken him unto Himself.

Resolved, That unto his bereaved and stricken family we offer our most heartfelt sympathies, hoping that He who is "The Way, the Truth, the Life," may be a way of light to them out of their sore affliction.

The Late John Macdonald.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We observed in your paper to-day a communication from James Cruse, of Kingsbury, Ind., relative to the late John Macdonald, who was killed by the falling of a tree, on Wabash avenue and Jackson street, last week; and, in a former issue of your paper, a statement that the body had been sent to New York for interment.

We have received several letters and telegrams from parties in Canada, and, for the benefit of all persons interested, give the following information: The late Mr. John Macdonald was from Caipich, Inverness, Scotland, and sailed from Glasgow on the 13th of March, 1868, on the steamship Nova Scotia. Arriving at Portland, Me., on the 26th of the same month, he proceeded to Montreal, Canada, and, about May, 1870, he went to Toronto, and was engaged with Messrs. Cramp, Lorrance & Co., wholesale grocers, till the beginning of January, 1872. He arrived in Chicago on the 9th of February, and remained here till the time of his death. Mr. Bennett, who was acquainted with him in Toronto, and Mr. S. W. Sawyer, did all for him that could have been done had the accident occurred in his own country, among his relations. The Coroner having given over his body to the above-named gentlemen for interment, the funeral took place on Friday, the 22d inst., when the corpse was taken to Graceland Cemetery and placed in the tomb, where it will remain for about a fortnight, to give any of his friends from Canada an opportunity to identify his remains previous to burial. The Rev. Dr. Lord, of this city, of the Presbyterian Church, performed the funeral service in a very impressive manner.

Mr. Bennett has written the sad intelligence to the unfortunate young man's relatives in Scotland; also, to his friends in Toronto.

J. J. R. BENNETT,
S. W. SAWYER.

CHICAGO, March 28.

—Ice in the lake, in Buffalo harbor, has been measured to the thickness of 26 feet! This was as far as it was thought safe to venture. Teams were travelling on the ice from Canada, on Sunday, drawing lumber. There is one solid mass of ice from Buffalo to Detroit.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Meeting of the Ætna Base-Ball Club--The Haymakers.

A Visit to Bonner's Stables--Dexter and His Companions--Billiards.

Base Ball.

MEETING OF THE ÆTNA CLUB.

A meeting of the Ætna Base Ball Club was held last evening at No. 89 West Randolph street. The attendance was good, it being apparent that the base ball spirit has not entirely departed from Chicago. The first business was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The Committee on Grounds asked and obtained an extension of time wherein to make their report. A Board of Directors was elected, consisting of Messrs. Keeler, Stinson, and King, to whom was delegated full power to secure players and make all necessary arrangements for the ensuing base ball season. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening next at the same hour and place. Among the players likely to be invited to join the Ætna Club are Duffy and Pinkham of last year's White Stockings, the former as right-fielder and change-pitcher, and the latter as Captain and second base man; Collins, of the Southern Club of New Orleans, as pitcher; Reid, of the Lone Stars, New Orleans, as third base man, and Brannock, of last year's White Stockings, as short stop.

THE HAYMAKERS.

From this week's New York Clipper.

The Haymaker Club, of Troy, N. Y., will enter upon the season of 1872 with the strongest array of players they have ever had to choose a nine from. The list includes Wood, Zettlein, Hodes, and Nelson, of the old Eckford Club; McAtee and Steve King, of the old Haymaker nine; Force, from Washington; Bellan, from the Rose Hill College Club; Gedney, from the Gothams; Martin from the Empires, and Allison, from Philadelphia. Wood, their Captain, graduated from the Eckfords and came from the Chicago nine of 1870 and '71. D. Allison is best known as the catcher of the famous Red Stockings, in which nine he first earned his reputation as a noted catcher. Force has been quite a long time in Washington, and with the Olympics. Zettlein was the old Eckford pitcher, and then he became the Atlantic pitcher, and last hailed from Chicago. Gedney was in the Union nine of 1870 and the Eckfords of 1871. Bellan has been chiefly with the Haymakers since he left the College nine. McAtee hailed last from Chicago. The only player, who has always stuck by the Haymakers now left of the original nine is Steve King. Martin is from the Mutuals and Eckfords; Hodes, from the Eckfords and Chicago, and Nelson is from the Eckford, Mutual, and Eckford again. This team includes Zettlein and Martin as two of the most effective pitchers in the country, Martin having no equal in his style of delivery. There are also three catchers, viz.: Allison, Hodes, and Bellan. The latter caught, with great pluck, when in the College nine, from Burns' wild and swift delivery, and Hodes used to catch finely when in the Eckford nine, while Allison, in 1869, was the best catcher in the country. Wood has excelled as a second base player for many years, but especially so during the past season, while as Captain he has gained considerable experience. He has yet much to learn in that position, especially in keeping his men disciplined. Gedney's record as a left fielder was an excellent one last season, especially in supporting Martin; in fact, we question if any one made a better average of catches in the position in 1871. Force proved himself equal to the best in a majority of the Olympic games in 1871 as short stop, and McAtee and Steve King sustained their high Haymaker reputation in the positions they occupied. The two third basemen are Bellan and Nelson. Captain Wood, we are told, has decided to play his nine at the commencement of the season as follows: Allison, Zettlein, McAtee, Wood, Nelson, Force, S. King, Bellan and Martin. We do not regard this as the strongest disposition of his forces which he could make, but it is nevertheless a fine team. Hodes is the man he should have to catch for Martin, and Bellan should occupy his old position at third base. Allison is not active enough to catch from Martin. He might use Bellan for the purpose, and in such case bring Nelson in from the out-field to third; but Hodes is familiar with Martin's delivery and none of the others are, and each pitcher should have his regular catcher.

THE FIRST TOUR.

The Forest City Base-Ball Club of Cleveland will make their first tour East about the middle of May, when they play at Washington, afterwards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

KING DEXTER AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Professor Wagner in the Herald of Health.

Every detail exhibited the most perfect adaptation and taste. Truly a palace would be a more appropriate name for so perfect and expensive a stable. Five large box stalls on each side of a wide alley; the divisions are about six feet high, with an iron railing extending around the top, completely isolating each occupant from the others, as well as from the gaze of visitors. As the door is open to admit Joe Elliot to his stall, I notice there is no manger; the hay is eaten from the floor. In one corner is an iron receptacle for feeding grain. It is low, very ample and convenient. The nearer nature is imitated the better. That I knew, and often advised. There is more economy and less trouble to feed from a manger than from a rack, yet in nineteen out of twenty stables the racks and commonly the manger will be found so high and extending so far out over the head that a horse of ordinary size must reach up to get his hay, and in so doing sifts the seed and dust from it upon his head and eyes. Nature has designed the horse to eat his food from the ground, else the pasturage would be raised to a level with the head. The proper exercise of the muscles of the forelegs and shoulders require this, and a neglect of it is often the cause of weak knees. While looking at the floor, Mr Bonner anticipated my inquiry by saying, "The floor is made up by a series of slats, with spaces between large enough to allow the passage of water. Beneath this is a water-tight floor, with a pitch of two inches on one side for discharge, with the false flooring just that much thicker and higher on that side." The extra flooring is so constructed in two sections that it can be raised from the centre both ways, and placed on edge when removing the accumulation of objectionable matter beneath. By this time my attention was called to the occupants of some of the other stalls. "Here," said Bonner, "is Princess, Flora Temple's greatest competitor. When I bought her, a short time ago, and placed her under my treatment, she moved like a foundered horse. This I knew was the effect of contraction and bad shoeing. The result of my treatment is proof of the correctness of my judgment, as you see she now moves as freely and naturally as any horse. She is a little vicious, and we will take her in hand when convenient, if you wish." Princess looked at me with suspicion, but I soon made her ladyship submit to a caress. Of an irritable nature, she needed careful handling, and a little watching to prevent a snap judgment in the way of a kick. The next horse shown me was a bay, 3 years old, named Startle, one of the finest modelled horses of his age I ever saw, and, from present accounts, is the coming horse, he having already made the fastest time on record by a horse of his age. "See what an arm, a shoulder, a loin," said Mr. Bonner, calling my attention to the various points constituting a great trotter; and so thoroughly does he seem to have studied the points necessary for speed and endurance that, I am convinced, he could at a glance, select a trotter from a large drove. The next horse shown me was the peerless Dexter. Many a man, or woman either, would, I imagine, feel it an honor to caress this greatest of horses, but like a true king as he is, he will not permit any familiarity from a stranger; yet towards his master he seems to evince the greatest affection, following him with the docility of the most gentle pet, while at the approach of others he shows instant resentment. Intending to renew my visit to the stable the next morning, I was now conducted by Mr. Bonner to his private residence. Seated in his library, the topic of conversation became that of prices paid. I am able to give the prices paid for the following-named horses:

Dexter	$33,000
Pocahontas	35,000
Lantern	6,000
Ed. Everett	20,000
Lucy Palmer	5,000
Peerless	5,500
Bruno	15,000
Joe Elliot	10,000
Flatbush Maid	4,000
Membrino Bertie, about (Mr. Bonner's words)	12,500
Total	$1[illegible]5,500

The stables and ground upon which built must have cost at least one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of the handsome amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Billiards.

AN AMATEUR CONTEST.

There was an amateur billiard match, and a very exciting one, too, at the saloon, corner of Madison and Clinton streets, yesterday afternoon. The participants were "Kalamazoo" and a painter named Rathbun, and the game was witnessed by about two hundred people. The stakes were $50 a side. Rathbun was backed by Mr. Kirch, and "Kalamazoo" staked himself. The game was 500 points, and lasted about an hour, "Kalamazoo" being the winner. His average was 12. About $300 changed hands on the result.

A CANDIDATE FOR JOLIET.

John Garrity, Gambler and Thief, Arrested for Robbing John Dowling of $1,400.

Again that notorious vagabond, John Garrity, has been arrested, and this time, it is to be hoped, justice will not be cheated of her due. A week or so ago Garrity met John Dowling, the gambler, in a saloon on the corner of Fourth avenue and Polk street, and, while Dowling was not on the alert, it is alleged, took $1,400 from his pocket. He left the saloon immediately, and, as he could not be found afterwards, Dowling came to the conclusion that he had "jumped" the city. Detective Sam Felker was employed to capture him, and sent out one of his men to hunt him up. By a despatch received by Dowling yesterday, it appears that Garrity was arrested in Memphis on Wednesday. He is expected to arrive here this morning, and will be, immediately upon his arrival, accorded a hearing before Justice Scully. Garrity is an ungrateful scoundrel, Dowling being his friend, and having "staked" him when his efforts to fight the tiger were unsuccessful.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Chapman Sisters changed the order of things last evening, and demonstrated that they can win favor outside of burlesque. They appeared in a farcical comedy called "Checkmate," which has the merit of being new, and in its humorous situations is one of the best of its kind extant, the Misses Chapman taking the parts of mistress and maid, and changing places as "Martha" and "Nancy," displayed a fitness for legitimate comedy which suggests that they may have mistaken their line of art in sticking so closely to burlesque. Certainly, they both created a most favorable impression. Miss Ella's management of her extensive train being particularly funny. They were well supported by Mr. Locke and Mr. Padgett, and the new comedy was given in capital style. The concluding piece, "Aladdin," was an improvement upon "Don Giovanni," showing careful rehearsal, and proving as acceptable as such affairs are apt to do, unless given with more of scenic and spectacular display than has been attempted at the Academy. "Checkmate" and "Aladdin" to-night.

MR. PADGETT'S BENEFIT

occurs to-morrow evening at the Academy. "The Octoroon" being underlined. Miss Annie Campion will appear as *Zoe*, Mr. Wash. T. Melville as *Pete*, and Morton and Hughes will figure in the plantation scene, while the cast by the company is unusually strong, introducing Messrs Padgett, Lawlor, Rock, Maynard, Everham, Pritchard, and Marble, Mrs. Myers, and Misses White, Cappel, Newman, Wilson, Leigh, and Drury.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The bills at the other places of amusement remain unchanged—"Streets of New York" at the Globe; the Wallace Sisters at the Michigan Avenue, and the Minstrels at the West Side Opera House.

COMING CONCERTS.

Mr. Knoepfel's second concert will take place at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, April 9. The programme is now fully made up, and is one of the best ever offered in a concert in this city. A very pleasant feature of the concert will be the reappearance of Mrs. Clara Huck, who will sing among other selections, the Scena and Prayer from "Der Freischutz." The many friends and admirers of Mrs. Huck will receive this announcement with delight. We shall allude to the programme more definitely hereafter, and in the meantime advise every lover of music to be in readiness for the Knoepfel concert.

An interesting feature of the musical season will be the concert to be given by Mr. S. G. Pratt in the [illegible] Church April 8. Mr. Pratt will be assisted by [illegible] talent in the city, and the programme will be [illegible] made up of his own compositions.

Professor Geary's annual concert takes place at Martine's Hall on Tuesday evening, April [illegible].

A grand vocal and orchestral concert, under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Union, will be given at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and West Washington streets, on Tuesday evening, April 2, in which Mrs. L. Vescelius Sheldon, Misses Frank and Eva Vescelius, and Messrs. Bischoff, Foltz, and Flagler will participate.

NOT MUCH OF A MURDER.

How the Death of an Old Lady was Distorted Into a Horrid Case of Filicide—A West Washington Street Butcher Sets Matters Aright.

Every reporter whose duty it is to write up criminal matters has been sent on tedious journeys after imaginary crimes, rejoicing on his way that something to make a readable item was in prospective, and, on his return, blessing(!) the persons who gave currency to the rumors. In most instances there is no foundation whatever for the reports, but occasionally a grain of truth is added to misconstruction, and the most startling stories are the result. The night or police reporters of the morning papers, were egregiously sold last evening, but the circumstances of the case are too amusing to be consigned to oblivion. About dusk last evening a gentlemanly-appearing young man called at the Madison Street Station and informed Captain Miller that a murder had been committed. He did not see the deed done, but had heard a great deal, and deemed an investigation by the police essential. The alleged murderer was a butcher, whose place of business is on one corner, and his residence on another, of a street intersecting Washington, not half a mile from Canal street. On Wednesday the young man said, the butcher observed several small boys playing in the street opposite his shop, and quietly crossed over and knocked one of them down. Satisfied with his ability to vanquish lads of 10 years of age, the butcher recrossed the street and entered his dwelling. Immediately thereafter, this young man and two or three of his associates, who have an office in the front part of the house, heard a rumpus in the apartments occupied by the butcher. They heard some one fall on the floor, and a little boy cry out "Father why didn't you tell us." They also heard a woman crying bitterly, and "evidently expostulating" with the man not to "beat the child." The most patient listening at the thin partition between their office and the room in which the man, woman, and lad were located, failed to torture any sound into a blow. In about twenty minutes the boy ceased crying (his lungs must be very good if exercise is beneficial) and from certain noises the young men concluded that the boy was being placed on a lounge or bed. The woman still continued to cry and mutter, but what she said did not reach their ears. The partition was too thick for the words to be audible. Believing that the boy had been "choked to death," the occupants of the office watched the proceedings of the family. One of them walked past a side window yesterday afternoon, and his conclusion was apparently verified. On a lounge in one corner of the room was a lad covered, and "He is dead!" was the exclamation which escaped the lips of the investigator. A little brother of the "dead" boy was inveigled into conversation, and from him it was learned that the child was "asleep" on the sofa. The house was closed all day yesterday.

This was substantially the statement the young man made to Captain Miller, and as he was very sincere in his belief that the child had been choked or beaten to death, an officer was sent to the butcher's house to get the particulars, and arrest the man, if his investigation accorded with the narrative of the informant. What the officer learned is unknown, as he made no written report, and "Handsome George" left the station without telling any one of the case. The young men had told their friends of the occurrence, and at 10 o'clock at night the reporters were informed of it. Inquiry at the station resulted in disappointment, and a visit to the butcher's residence became necessary. He was asleep, but several loud raps on the window shutter awoke him. He was not at all backward in opening the shutter and throwing up the window, but he was somewhat astonished when interrogated in regard to the murder. It was "a lie," and he would make those fellows "sweat" for slandering him. "He had four sons, thank God! and they were all alive in bed." His wife's grandmother died about a week ago, and being considerate and wishing to "soften" the bad news, he had refrained from telling his wife before he had prepared her to receive it. He had given orders to the letter carrier to leave all letters addressed to him and his wife at his shop, but the carrier neglected to do so on Wednesday. A letter containing the announcement of the old lady's death was handed to his wife on that day, and upon reading it she was very much affected. She naturally shed tears and "carried on a good deal." The sympathetic children gathered around her, and when all were crying one of the boys uttered the sentence, "Father, why didn't you tell us?" The house was partially closed up, out of respect for the dead, and "that is all there is of it."

Whether the butcher will prosecute the young men for slander will probably become known in a day or two. They may have believed that the child was dead, but the developments in this case will doubtless cause them henceforth to think of the adage, "Be sure you are right, *then* go ahead."

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

Experiments with Ozone—The Champion Demoralizer Produces Some Astonishing Results.

A company having been formed in Chicago for the introduction of ozone, the new disinfectant and deodorizer, a party of gentlemen identified with the rendering, packing, and slaughtering interests were present, by invitation, at the company's office, No. 124 West Washington street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining whether ozone can be used to advantage in rendering, packing, and slaughtering establishments, and other like unpleasantly fragrant institutions, in removing the smell so loudly complained of. The parties interested in these branches of business having been notified by the Mayor and Board of Health that they will be compelled to abolish the fearful smells which arise in connection therewith, naturally felt a lively interest in learning whether ozone would accomplish the desired effect, and so save them from being driven out of the city, or obliged to close up their establishments during five months of the year. There were present at the meeting James Turner, A. H. Miller, Clinton C. Tripp, J. C. Mitchell, Isaac Gillson, Henry Spendelow, G. Hamilton, A. V. Morton, D. Stone, John E. Van Arsdale, and others.

The ozone "machine," under the management of J. H. DePalm and Robert Heneage, was made to generate large quantities of the new deodorizer, which mingled with the atmosphere of the room, to the complete demoralization of the odors arising from various uncorked vials of horribly smelling fluids, brought thither for the purpose, not to mention a large lump of assafœtida set on fire to make the situation more interesting. Ozone proved the death of all such champion stenches, and it was shown conclusively that it would be equally powerful and efficacious when applied as a disinfectant of hospitals, apartments vacated by small-pox patients, coal mines and other subterranean regions, sewers, privy-vaults, the holds and steerages of vessels, and everything of the kind. Samples of raw cotton were shown, bleached from yellow to pure white by ozone, and also a handful of No. 2 barley, the hulls of which had been whitened to that shade which gives the grain its highest grade and market value. Farmers may take courage, and our Canadian neighbors will, doubtless, be intensely disgusted at the "Yankee trick" of whitewashing.

As if to indicate that there is no limit to the stunning capabilities of this new transmogrifier, Mr. Heneage gravely asserted that, with the aid of ozone, he can take the corn juice, ten minutes from the distillery, and in a twinkling convert it into ripe old Bourbon which your drink-slinger will swear to have been ten years in store. So Cincinnati can breathe freely. Salt's corner on Kentucky is bursted incontinently if ozone is all that is claimed for it.

There was no doubt, from all that was seen and heard yesterday, that ozone could do many most desirable things—but how about the rendering and packing establishments? Will it meet their needs and redeem Bridgeport and Ainsworth, the glue factory, and the Healy Slough? This was a grave and important question, and it was canvassed thoroughly. Mr. Turner was of the opinion that ozone could not be applied to the rendering houses, for the reason that the vats containing the refuse matter—the fermentation of which, in warm weather, produces what Mr. T. pronounces "the most profound stunk on earth"—are in the open air, and consequently the noisome gases cannot be brought into contact with a quantity of ozone sufficient for neutralizing the odor. In an ordinary room, with the doors and windows closed, one part of ozone is said to be capable of disinfecting fifty thousand times its bulk of atmosphere, but it is only applicable to confined spaces.

Various suggestions were made whereby the rendering nuisance might be combatted by this agent, but none which were not set aside as impracticable or of no avail. The matter will receive further investigation, the result of which will be watched with deep interest.

Temperance Meeting at Lemont, Ill.

LEMONT, Ill., March 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The citizens of Lemont held a very earnest meeting at the M. E. Church last night, for the purpose of ratifying the new Temperance law. D. C. Morton presided. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Paine, the audience were regaled with some fine music and temperance songs. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Paine, Mr. Plant, W. J. Brown, and William Dougall, M. D. The merits and justice of the law were fully discussed, and the remarks frequently elicited unbounded applause. Resolutions were adopted pledging our moral support to this law. G.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The barometer will continue falling on Friday over the Southern States, with partially cloudy but pleasant weather, except, probably, over the eastern Gulf States, and a rising temperature. Southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail over New England and the Middle States, except, probably, along the lower lake region. Partially cloudy and possible threatening weather will prevail north of the Ohio Valley, with light and fresh variable winds.

CHICAGO BAPTIST UNION.

Meeting of Delegates from all the City Churches.

Adoption of a Plan of Organization and Election of Officers.

The Baptist denomination in the city have, for a long time, felt the necessity of some scheme of co-operation and mutual assistance which their system of independent churches apparently does not provide. The want was more keenly felt after the fire than before it, and to provide a basis for such a corporation the Baptist Churches, soon after the fire, elected delegates to a general reunion. The first meeting was held in the Indiana Avenue Church, when a Commission of thirteen members was appointed to take such steps as were necessary. This Commission appointed sub-Committees to draft a Constitution and rules, and take such other steps toward the foundation of a substantial association as might to them seem good. The Committees did their duty, and for the purpose of putting the Constitution in force as soon as practicable, they determined upon holding a meeting of the delegation once more, in the Union Park Baptist Church, corner of West Madison and Paulina streets.

As delegates were expected to come from a distance, and as corporeal comfort is conducive to the mental serenity necessary in the consideration of such grave matters as articles of denominational association, the fair ones of that conventicle prepared for the delegation a wholesome, and withal a sumptuous meal, which lasted from 6 o'clock until 8, when the odors of coffee began to be less perceptible, and the church began to fill. The delegates were placed in the front seats.

The Churches were nearly all represented, the North Coventry street, North Star, and Forty-seventh street Churches alone being unrepresented. The Rev. Dr. Northrup called the meeting to order, the Rev. Mr. Rickerson acting as Secretary.

The exercises opened with an anthem by the choir, followed by a hymn, and a prayer offered by the Rev. J. Gordon, Pastor of the Western Avenue Church, who claimed to be the youngest minister and the oldest pastor present.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup then said that it would be remembered that immediately after the fire delegates were appointed to form a local Baptist organization. A meeting had been held in the Indiana Avenue Church, and a Commission of thirteen representatives was appointed. They had drafted a plan of action, and the meeting was to perfect the organization. As Chairman of the Commission, he had called the meeting to order. He called upon the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements to report.

Dr. Blackall, of the Committee, made the following report:

The Committee of Arrangements in behalf the Commission which called this meeting, report as follows:

1. That the officers of the Commission act as officers of the meeting until a permanent organization is effected.

2. That each church in the city shall be represented by their pastor, and not more than five delegates, if appointments have been made by the church. If no formal appointment has been made by any church, the number may be filled by any five brethren who may be present.

3. That the order of exercises be as follows: [Here follows the programme for the evening].

4. That pending the adoption of the Constitution, no one shall be allowed to occupy more than five minutes at one time, or speak more than twice upon any given question.

5. That the provision in the Constitution for the election by ballot shall not apply to the first choice of officers to be made this evening.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Blackall then named the following delegates present:

Indiana Avenue Church—F. D. Rickerson, N. J. Huntington, G. A. Marsh, R. Gannett, H. D. Parmenter.

Second Church—Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, N. R. Lyman, E. B. Goodyear, G. F. Brigham, Dr. Seelye, C. R. Blackall.

Fifth Church—W. J. Kermoth, M. R. Boltree, G. W. Gilbert, A. Armitage, J. B. Randall, J. A. Johnson.

Michigan Avenue Church—Rev. Dr. Thomas, F. G. Thearle, W. Hansbrough, Harris G. Griffith, Thomas Weibert, E. K. Roe.

First Church—Rev. Dr. Everts, E. Goodman, B. P. Ward, J. K. Burtis, J. O. Brayman.

Union Park Church—Rev. F. McCarthy, W. T. Sherer, C. M. Knox, John Kissie, J. H. Little, F. E. Chadrow.

University Place Church—Rev. Dr. Northrup, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Prof. J. W. Starns, E. A. Beach, Mr. Barten.

North Church—Ald. W. G. Clarke, L. S. Baker, O. B. Mullin.

Western Avenue Church—Rev. J. Gordon, H. R. Clissold, T. J. Kilmore, J. T. Mathews, S. S. Scribner, Rev. J. Haskins.

The meeting proceeded to discuss the constitution, which was adopted almost without change, the name of the organization only being altered from "Chicago City Baptist Church Association," to "Chicago Baptist Union." As adopted, it is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be called the Chicago Baptist Union, and shall be composed of representatives of Baptist Churches in Chicago, and of such others as may be invited to a seat by the consent of the body.

ART. 2. The object of this Union shall be to gather and preserve facts connected with our Church, and to promote a more perfect union of our churches, and greater harmony in our denominational counsels; to ascertain the means of feeble churches in the city and vicinity, and to aid in their development, and to give encouragement to missionary effort within its bounds.

ART. 3. The Union shall hold an annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December, and quarterly meetings in March, June, and September, and such other meetings as may be deemed advisable.

ART. 4. Each church shall be entitled to five delegates in the annual and quarterly meetings.

ART. 5. The officers of this Union shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, who in all cases shall be laymen; a Secretary, and a Treasurer. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings and hold office one year.

ART. 6. At each annual meeting the Union shall appoint an Executive Committee, composed of one member from each church belonging to the organization, and these members shall be elected by the churches.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to act in behalf of the Union during the interim of its meetings, to take under advisement any denominational matters presented for their consideration, to fill vacancies occurring among the officers of the Union in their own body, and to make arrangements for all meetings.

ART. 8. This Union disclaims all authority or jurisdiction over the discipline or work of any Church entering its organization, and aims to be only an adviser and helper, seeking to guard the rights and promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the churches, and to advance the Kingdom of our common Lord.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the annual meetings, provided that a written notice of the intended change has been presented at the time the meeting is called.

The constitution was adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed as a Nominating Committee, to nominate officers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Hansbrough, Goodspeed, Clarke, Baker, and Shandren.

After retiring, the Committee reported the following names of officers:

President—Dr. Blackall.
First Vice President—B. F. Jacobs.
Second Vice President—F. E. Shandren.
Third Vice President—J. W. Stearns.
Secretary—F. D. Rickerson.
Treasurer—Robert S. Roe.

The report was adopted, and the nominations unanimously confirmed.

A communication from L. D. Boone, complaining that unless the debt upon the Fifth Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets, was paid, the church would fall under the hammer to discharge its liabilities, was informally presented. The present debt of the church was $17,000, only $4,000 being imperative.

Mr. Bartree hoped that no narrow-mindedness on the part of the meeting would allow this important outpost to slip through its hands.

A subscription was taken up to liquidate the entire debt, which succeeded in its object, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Mineola Club Parties.

The last party of the season of the Mineola Club, a social organization which can boast of the most brilliant success, took place on Wednesday evening at Martine's Hall, with the Great Western Light Guard orchestra to furnish the music, and Chaffee to give the word of command. The attendance was large, for an affair strictly select, and the affair was unanimously voted an unqualified success. It was especially noteworthy by reason of the elegant costumes of the ladies, prominent among whom were Mme. Eugenie de Roode-Rice, the eminent pianist, Miss Emma Pullman, Miss Nelly Pullman, Mrs. Mosely, of Cleveland, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Emma Thompson, Mrs. S. P. Rounds, Miss Kittie Rounds, Miss Clark, Mrs. G. P. Kane, the Misses Leonard, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Maggie Alston, Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Miss Merriman, Mrs. J. L. Day, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Kingsbury, Miss Isham, Miss Shelton, and many others. Not the least among the attractive features of the occasion was a nice collation furnished by John Wright; and indeed the party in general, as has been the case with its predecessors, was extremely creditable to the tact and judgment of Messrs. J. W. Scribner, Kirk D. Pierce, Graeme Stewart, H. C. Murray, and W. D. Kane, the managing committee. Next winter the Mineola will be again in the field, stronger than ever, and better prepared for another brilliant season of parties.

Death of Captain Bigelow.

Captain George A. Bigelow died at the residence of his mother, No. 89 Calumet avenue, last evening. Captain Bigelow was the son of Commodore Bigelow, of the United States navy, who settled in this city at an early period of its history, and accumulated considerable property, which, at his death, descended to his widow and son; the "Bigelow Block," recently purchased by the Government as a site for the new Post Office and Custom House, being a portion of his estate. George A. Bigelow graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and arose from the rank of Midshipman to that of Captain; he served gallantly during the rebellion, one of his last exploits in his chosen profession being to assist at the bombardment at Fort Sumter and capture of Charleston. He resigned soon after the conclusion of hostilities, and has since resided in Chicago. The occasion of his death was consumption. He was 35 years of age. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

Board of Trade Ticket.

The members of the Board of Trade who are dissatisfied with the nominations for officers made on Wednesday, put the subjoined opposition ticket in the field yesterday:

President—J. W. Preston.
Vice Presidents—C. E. Culver and W. N. Brainard.
Board of Directors—C. J. Davis, W. M. Sturges, S. W. Higgins, Clinton Briggs, and E. B. Stevens.
Committee on Arbitration—H. W. Rogers, Jr., J. B. Lutch, R. P. Murphy, A. J. Hoagland, and C. G. Butler.
Committee on Appeals—D. Kreigh, C. J. Gilbert, W. W. Goodnow, [illegible] Raney, and D. H. Lincoln.

The President and Vice Presidents are the same on both tickets. Other gentlemen will probably be nominated for these offices to-day.

Everything.

Daniel H. Hammer will lecture this evening on the life and times of Æsop, at 572 West Madison street.

—Superintendent Felton has begun preparations for the manufacture of brick at the House of Correction. Sheds are being erected, and the boarders will be afforded an opportunity to wrestle with the clay as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

—A boat load of Lemont stone arrived per Illinois and Michigan Canal, yesterday morning, just twelve hours in advance of the "opening of navigation." The credit of the enterprise is due Messrs. Norton & Do Clercq, of No. 122 Market street.

—Stages will connect with the last train for Evanston next Tuesday night at the conclusion of the entertainment given in the Union Park Church. The Evanston people have already spoken for fifty reserved seats, and we predict a crowded house. See advertisement in amusement column.

—At the public meeting of the Hyde Park Literary Society, this evening, the following order of exercises constitutes the programme: Music, Miss Sophie Siebert, Director; oration, by Joseph C. Young; essay, by Miss Lily Gray; debate, "Ought Presidents of the United States to be eligible for a second term?" Affirmatives, E. K. Smith, E. L. Brainard; negatives, W. J. Herrick, Geo. Willard.

—The annual meeting of the Womans' Foreign Missionary Society, of the M. E. Church, occurred this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, in Trinity M. E. Church, on Indiana avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the same place, a conversational meeting in the interest of auxiliary societies. In the evening, the anniversary of the society occurs in the same place. Addresses by Drs. Reed and Fowler, and report of the Secretary, Mr. J. F. Willing.

—John O'Neil, Oil Inspector, writes as follows concerning a recent "kerosene" explosion: "In your issue of this date, I notice, among other local items, an account of an explosion of a kerosene lamp at No. 9 Archer avenue. I have personally examined the oil used in that house, and have found it to be an imitation of kerosene, and called by its agents 'Carbon fluid.' I desire to warn the public against the use of this most dangerous article, which is being very extensively sold throughout the city. I shall commence legal proceedings against any person who may deal in this fluid, as it endangers the lives and property of all who use it."

—Inquiry is made by A. F. Lerning, with Messrs. Schunck, Souchay & Co., Manchester, England, for August Kessels, who came to Chicago in August last, with the intention of establishing himself as a professor of music. Nothing has been heard of or from him since his departure, and fears are entertained that he either did not reach this city, or perished in the fire. If any one remembers him in the city or elsewhere, previous to or since the fire, it is asked that information be given immediately to the gentleman named above.

CANNIBALISM IN CANADA.

The Obittecbee Indians Eating Their Own Families—A Mother, Pressed by Hunger, Sacrificing Her Children—In Turn, the Mother Eaten by the Husband and Son—The Old Man Making Food for His Boy.

Ottawa (March 21) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The most astonishing stories of cannibalism at the head waters of the Ottawa were related to me this afternoon by a man whose respectability and veracity are undoubted. For several years past lumbering operations have been conducted in the Ottawa Valley with unrivalled enterprise and success, the pine trees becoming more scarce each succeeding season, until at length the lumberers have pushed their way to the head waters of the Ottawa and its tributaries in search of good timber limits. According as they receded from civilization and carried their operations further north, they began to get a more thorough knowledge of the Indians of the Upper Ottawa, and from time to time almost incredible tales of the tribes to the northwest of Lake Timiscomanque were related by adventurous lumberers and fur traders. Many of their stories were disbelieved, and were looked upon as shantymen's yarns without a foundation of truth in them. Especially has it been the case when on one or two occasions it was asserted that among the Obittecbee Indians, a portion of the Algonquin tribe, were to be found cannibals who occasionally, when pressed by hunger, satisfied their appetites by killing and eating some of the younger members of their families. These horrible stories gained no credence, as it had never been established as a fact that any of the tribes of North American Indians were cannibals.

This winter, however, Mr. Wright, a lumberman, living near Ottawa, had a lumber shanty on one of the tributaries of the Obittecbee Lake, within a day's travel of Fort Timiscomanque, one of the Hudson Bay trading posts, and while on a visit to his limits, from which he has returned, he ascertained the following facts: A camp of Obittecbee Indians was established about ten miles from Mr. Wright's shanty early in the winter, and the squaw, with her children,—the oldest a boy about 14 years of age,—came occasionally to the shanty to trade off fur with the foreman for grease and flour. Provisions were scarce at the shanty, as supplies had to be brought such a long distance, and he had to forbid the Indians from coming around the place. As the winter advanced the snow became deep, and game was so scarce that the Indian camp was sometimes without food for two days at a time. Hares, that had been plentiful other years, had been decimated by a disease that had attacked them during the summer, and the Indians were reduced to a state of starvation.

The owner of the wigwam returned one evening in January, after an unsuccessful hunt of two days, and found that one of his children had been killed by the squaw, and the family were then satisfying their hunger with part of the flesh, which had been half smoked in a kettle. The old Indian, without asking any questions, joined with the rest in the horrid repast, and satisfied his appetite also. The family lived for three days on the body of the child, and when it was totally consumed, the Indian again started out to hunt, but was unsuccessful. On returning to the camp he drove his tomahawk through the skull of another child himself, and, without ceremony, the squaw proceeded to boil a sufficient quantity of the flesh for a meal.

The weather grew colder, with more snow, and it was impossible for the Indian to go on another hunt. He singed the hair off some dry beaver skins, and they managed to keep alive until this supply failed. Then, one day when savage with hunger, without warning, he tomahawked the squaw, and he and the boy fed off the carcass for several days. In the mean time the weather cleared up, and the Indian started in the direction of a moose park, several miles from the camp, to try and secure some game; but the snow, though deep, was light, and he could not get within rifle-shot of the deer.

After a three days' hunt he returned to the camp, and the boy, who saw that his father had no provisions with him, at once made up his mind that he or the old man had to die. Without waiting to discuss the question with his parent he sent a rifle bullet through his heart, and before the blood had time to cool he was assuaging his terrible hunger with pieces of his father's flesh. He remained in the camp as long as the provision lasted, and then made his way to the shanty, where he related in a mixture of broken French and Indian the facts which we have given above. The men could not believe the horrible tale until the young Indian had confessed it to the priest, who resided at a station several miles down the river.

He also confessed that on one other occasion his sister, a year younger than himself, had been killed and eaten two years previous, when they had not had any game for several days.

A half-breed fur trader, named Simpson, who resides at Fort Timiscomanque, often asserted that on one occasion, while buying fur at an Indian camp, he asked for something to eat, and was told to help himself from an iron pot that stood on the fire. He stirred up the mess which it contained, and nearly fainted with horror when he fished up a human hand from the bottom.

An Indian, with an unpronounceable name, who camps by himself near the head of the Obittecbee Lake, is known and spoken of as the only surviving member of a family of cannibals, and he is shunned and feared by other members of the tribe.

The Obittecbee Indians are described as being tall and stoutly built, with a very forbidding cast of countenance, the squaws being positively repulsive in their appearance. They are lazy and filthy in their habits, make no attempt at tilling the soil, and live entirely by hunting and trapping. They sometimes engage as axemen in the shanties, but seldom remain long, as they will not work constantly, and it is as hard to feed one of them as it is to keep six white men. The squaws and children are clothed with a sort of blanket which they make from hare skins, cut into strips, plaited and stitched together in the required shape. Their dwellings in winter are composed of poles, which are stacked in the form of a tent, and covered with birch bark and moss, a fire being built inside in the centre, from which the smoke finds its escape through a hole in the top of the wigwam. As long as game is plentiful, the Indians remain in the same camp; but if a moose is killed at any considerable distance, the camp is moved to that vicinity, and the owners remain there as long as they can find enough to eat.

The above is the substance of what Mr. Wright has heard from his men and from Hudson's Bay fur traders who have been dealing with this extraordinary tribe of Indians, and as incredible as the statement appears to be, he says there are dozens of shantymen at the headwaters of the Ottawa who are willing to testify to the truth of it. The exploratory survey of the route of the proposed Canada Pacific Railroad will pass through the section of country occupied by the Obittecbees, and in another year, or probably in a few months, something more will be known of the manners and customs of these extraordinary Indians.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

An old resident of Peoria, has informed the *Review*, of that city, that, in 1812, he reached what is now Chicago on the 27th of June, and that the frost was not then out of the ground. The next year, at the corresponding date, the soil was frozen so hard that gardening could not be begun.

—The fishing season in the Illinois River has again opened. The fish are not plenty, and are caught with difficulty. This is owing to the low water, and should the river remain at a low stage during the summer, the business of catching fish will be limited.

—The Champaign *Gazette* reports a death by spotted fever (Mr. Lanfear) and a fatal case of small pox (William Russell).

—Morgan County has a female child that gets along very well without a breastbone, the ribs joining together in front.

IOWA.

There is a rich bed of peat at Estherville, which is a mile in length, from one to twenty rods in width, and six feet in depth.

—A water tank is being erected at Chariton which will hold 31,000 gallons of water, and supply forty-five engines.

—A system of gong signals, operated by telegraph, has been adopted at the Keokuk bridge, by which the latter can be cleared of teams at the approach of railroad trains.

—The farm of John W. Cooper, nine miles southeast of Council Bluffs, 480 acres, has been sold for $14,000 to William Orr, a noted stock-dealer of Harrison County.

—Several of the recently-arrested officials on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad have been released. Each made a full confession and received the forgiveness of the Company, though they are liable to indictment by Grand Juries. The Company will release all of the others as soon as they own their guilt, excepting Goodell. They have concluded that the latter is the ringleader of the whole scheme, and that it will not do to let him go. A few of the remaining prisoners would be released did they not persist in asserting their innocence.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. Joseph Kinsman, of Friendship, has brought suit against the Improvement Committee for overflowing some of his lands, laying his damages at $16,000.

—The Ripon Commonwealth learns that the Indian stabbed in that city last summer finally recovered, and only a short time ago butchered his antagonist in that affair, near Depere.

—A Watertown horse, in a recent escapade, fell off a bridge twelve feet to the ice below, striking on his head. And yet the horse will do to drive several years longer.

—Janesville hired girls threaten to quit unless the kitchens are furnished with rocking chairs.

—The farmers of Dodge County have not sowed their grain yet; but as the snow-banks are only six feet deep, they consider the prospects favorable.

INDIANA.

While the temperance lecturer known as the "Ohio Broad-Axe" was speaking in one of the churches at Centreville, on Tuesday evening, a mob of boys and young men surrounded the building, broke the windows with stones, and threw eggs within the room. Several prominent citizens were struck.

MINNESOTA.

Faribault County has two pensioners of the war of 1812,—both likely to draw pay for their patriotic services for some years to come.

—The Wells *Atlas* says that Colonel Thompson's steam plow will be set at work plowing as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is believed that it will prove successful.

—The editor of the Brainerd *Tribune* thus feelingly appeals for public sympathy: "The last fortnight has been one of our unlucky 'streaks.' We were beaten for Justice of the Peace, struck our fingers with the hammer, lost our jack-knife, have had chilblains, and went through a first-class railroad smash-up."

—The Vineyard Methodist Church, at Hutchinson, was dedicated on Sunday last. It cost $3,000, of which $1,800 was given and collected by the Hutchinsons (tribe of Asa). The people of Hutchinson are very desirous that the University should be located at that place. One individual offers to donate ten acres of land; Asa B. Hutchinson offers to give $10,000, and $100,000 is guaranteed if the institution can be secured.

The Internationale.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an editorial on March 27, you state that, if clear, definite, moderate statements of the principles of the "International Workingmen's Association were put forth, the society would effect its objects far more easily and quickly than it ever will by working in the dark." Allow me to set right a very general, but entirely wrong, supposition. The I. W. A. is no secret society; all documents, rules, proceedings, declaration of principles, etc., may be had from the Federal Council of N. A. (English Corresponding Secretary, John T. Elliot, 208 Fifth street, New York City). The efficiency and importance of this Society, which was founded but 7½ years ago, could never have been accomplished, if the old plan of combining workingmen secretly for revolutionary purposes had been adhered to. You should be aware that more than half of the European despatches concerning the I. W. A. are pure lies. D. R.

CHICAGO, March 27.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

OPENING SALE!
IN OUR NEW BUILDING,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.
1,000 CASES
Boots & Shoes,
BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday Morning, April 3,
Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock.
Samples sold peremptorily.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

First Sale of
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING!
IN OUR NEW BUILDING,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
On Thursday Morning, April 4.
The Catalogue will embrace the largest and best line of goods offered in Chicago since the great fire.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5 New Leather Top Buggies,
6 New Open Buggies,
2 Democrat Wagons,
2 Express Wagons,
15 New Harnesses,
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY MORNING, March 29, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st., near Michigan-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
Household Goods,
Carpets, Crockery, Glass, Plated, and Hardware,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, March 30, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2,000 PACKAGES
Unclaimed Express Goods of Am. M. Union Express Co.
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Regular Saturday's Sale of
Household Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Show Cases, Desks, Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., &c. 200 MIRRORS, 25 crates Crockery in open lots.
Several lots of Household Furniture from parties relinquishing housekeeping, on Saturday, March 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.
Will sell, Friday, March 29, at 10 o'clock,
Parlor Sets in great variety, Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs,
Lounges, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Wall Trees, Etageres, Marble, Library, and Wood top Tables, Office and Dining Furniture, Chairs, etc. Also second-hand goods, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, &c. We are Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, and will retail new furniture at their prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality. We are now upholstering furniture to order, and will be pleased to see our friends and the public, and show goods, styles, &c. We carry the largest stock of furniture in the city.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.
GRAND OPENING SALE
BY CATALOGUE, OF
DRY GOODS, PIECE GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, April 2, at 10 a. m.
HORACE REED & CO.,
44 STATE-ST.
N. B.—All lines of city street railways pass our doors. Catalogues now ready.

By J. H. PIKE.
Saturday, March 30, at 10 a. m.
751 WEST LAKE-ST.
GENTEEL FURNITURE and general household goods. The entire contents of a private residence.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
LELAND BROTHERS'
Grand Union Hotel,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
With Furniture, Stores, and Equipments Complete,
Will be sold AT AUCTION, in one parcel, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 m., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
Under the direction of JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Leland Brothers, by order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy. The Assignee is vested with a perfect title by conveyance from the Bankrupts and their wives, and the property is to be sold by order of the Court, free from all liens and claims thereon except purchase money mortgages, amounting to about $[illegible].
For catalogue, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, 137 Broadway, New York, or JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

P.T. BARNUM'S
GREAT TRAVELLING

MUSEUM
MENAGERIE,
Caravan, Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, International Zoological Garden, and Dan Castello's Mammoth Moral Circus.
The largest and most attractive Combination of Exhibitions ever seen on earth, will visit the principal cities and large towns of this State during the month of August, stopping only in localities situated on the leading railroad lines, and usually giving THREE exhibitions each day, the first at 10 in the morning.
Cost nearly a million of dollars. Travels under an expense of $4,000 per day, is transported by sixty freight and six passenger cars, contains 100,000 living and representative Curiosities, 500 living wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Marine Monsters, and 100 of the best male and female Artists in the world.
Exhibited in Six Colossal Tents, covering several acres, making SEVEN UNDIVIDED SHOWS in one.
Among numerous new features are a group of LIVING WILD CARNIBALS, in their War Songs, Dances and Costumes; A HORSE-RIDING GOAT from Cairo, Egypt; the only living GIRAFFE in America; monster living SEA LIONS, weighing 1,000 pounds each; scores of Wild Animals never before seen on this continent; wonderful Musical and Mechanical Automatons, and a host of Marvelous Novelties never before seen in a travelling Show, making this a "World's Fair." Every department absolutely chaste, moral and refined. Particulars hereafter.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MONDAY, March 25, and until further notice, the great sensation of the
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
Saturday, March 30, Benefit of J. S. LANGRISHE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Last THREE performances of the celebrated
Chapman Sisters,
And E. A. LOCKE. Entire change of programme. The new and elegant comedy of
CHECKMATE.
And Operatic Burlesque,
ALADDIN,
With ELLA and BLANCHE CHAPMAN, E. A. LOCKE and the Academy Company in both pieces.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
Positively the last three nights of the
WALLACE SISTERS,
JENNIE, MINNIE, and MAUD.
The Laughable Farce, "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," and the Great Burlesque, "FRA DIAVOLO," Jennie Wallace as Fra Diavolo; G. K. Fortescue as Beppo. First appearance of CHAS. E. DOBSON, the Gottschalk of the banjo, since his indisposition. CINDERELLA Matinee Saturday, 2 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entire new and sparkling programme.
HARRIGAN and HART in two New Songs and Dances. First week of
THE HEATHEN CHINEE.
The German Emigrant, The Higginbotts Sisters, and The Coal-Heaver's Revenge. An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH
TWO GRAND
Old Folks' Concerts
Will be given by a Chorus of
ONE HUNDRED VOICES,
ASSISTED BY
EMINENT SOLOISTS
AN ORCHESTRA, AND THE ORGAN,
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
MARCH 28 AND 29.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale, on and after Monday, at [illegible] drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 230 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 439 W Lake-st.

THIRD ANNUAL SPRING RACES,
On the MILE TRACK of the
Cambridge City (Ind.) Dis. Fair,
June 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.
$8,000 in PREMIUMS.
Entries must be made on or before May 25, 1872.
Races governed by the National Turf Congress.
Send for Premium List.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
ENTERTAINMENT
given by the Ladies of the
NEW ENGLAND CHURCH
Tuesday Evening, April 2.
Rich and elegant TABLEAUX, including copies of Paintings by the "Old Masters," and scenes from prominent authors. Musical selections, rendered by Mrs. Geo. B. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Messrs. Sloan, Howard, and Valk. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; to be obtained at Strebl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 230 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 439 West Lake-st.; and Giles Bros., 284 Wabash-av., on and after Friday noon.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S
ANNUAL CONCERT
Tuesday Evening next, April 2,
In MARTINE'S HALL, Ada-st., between Madison and Washington.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at Prof. GEARY'S residence, 226 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in singing and vocal culture.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice
Is hereby given to all Architects who have prepared sketches of plans for a Jail and Criminal Court Room for the County of Cook, to present the same to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of said County for inspection, at the County Clerk's office, on or before April 1, 1872, with a statement in writing of the probable cost thereof, and what portion of the material in the old Court House can be used in the construction of such a building.
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Committee on Public Buildings.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.
All dailies in the city will publish the above until the first Monday in April.

YALE COLLEGE.
All graduates of Yale College, qualified to vote at the election of Fellows at the next Commencement, are invited to send, over their signatures, to the undersigned, before May 1, the names of six persons whom they desire to nominate for the office of Fellow. The names of all candidates thus nominated by more than twenty-five electors, will be subsequently announced.
By the Legislative Act, "All persons who have been for five years graduated as Bachelors in any of the Departments of Yale College, and all persons who have been admitted to any higher degree in Yale College, whether honorary or in course, may vote and be voted for in the coming election."
By order of the Corporation.
FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.
The Annual Meeting
of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March, instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATTENTION!
All persons having subscribed to defend suit of Gould vs. Property Owners, in Mackubin's, Hull's, and Delavan's subdivision in Chicago, are requested to attend a meeting of importance, which will be held on Friday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock sharp, at 72 East Chicago-av.
COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 159 Broadway, New York, March 12, 1872.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—Information as to the collection of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co., will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, 260 Wabash-av., Chicago.
A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

FOREIGN.

Fearful Loss of Life by an Earthquake in Central Asia.

Twenty-Eight Persons Killed by an English Mine Explosion.

List of American Bishops Appointed at the Recent Consistory in Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 28.—London papers are mystified by the sudden and unexpected termination of the trial of Chaffers for the alleged libelling of Lady Twiss. After sustaining the most searching cross-examination from the defendant for four days, with credit to herself, and apparently with complete vindication at hand, Lady Twiss refused to appear again in court, and, on March 14, her counsel announced that he was compelled to drop the prosecution, owing to this resolution of Lady Twiss. Her motives in thus withdrawing after a brave contest of a week is not explained, though the subsequent resignation of her husband as Queen's Advocate puts her case in an unfavorable light. In dismissing Chaffers, the magistrate hurled at him a terrific denunciation, telling him he must henceforth be an object of contempt to all men, and warning him that he must not think he could libel other unfortunate families even with truthful scandal.

A great jollification occurred on the Tichborne estate, near Wealts, England, on the receipt of the recent verdict against the claimant. An immense crowd congratulated Lady Tichborne and her young son. Nine-pounders and muskets were fired, all the bells in the neighborhood rang, and a sham fight took place. On his return from London, Lord Arundel was met by his wife and a long cavalcade of tenantry. The latter dismounted, removed the horses from the carriage, and drew His Lordship to his castle, where he made a thankful speech. In the evening, cannons were fired, bonfires lighted, and a general illumination took place in the vicinity.

LONDON, March 28.—The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, English member of the American and British Joint Claims Commission, has resigned his position as Recorder of the City of London, and Thomas Chambers, M. P., present Common Sergeant of the city, has been appointed Recorder.

LONDONDERRY, March 28.—The steamship Australia, from New York for Glasgow, has arrived.

LONDON, March 29—5 a. m.—An explosion occurred in the coal mine at Atherton, near Bolton, by which twenty-eight men were killed outright. Eleven were rescued, but they are fearfully burnt, and nearly all will probably die. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the mines.

Lord Neaves was to-day elected rector of the University of St. Andrews in place of J. Anthony Froude, the historian.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that General Trevino's official report of the battle of Zacatecas states that he had the combined revolutionary forces from San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Jalisco, and Aquas Calientes, in all 8,000 men, for his attack against Rocha, who had about the same number of Government troops. Trevino admits a loss on his side of 800 men, dead and wounded, but claims that the enemy suffered equally as great a loss. Trevino states that he captured 3 guns and 6 officers with 88 men, but lost some mounted howitzers. Another attack is to be made on Zacatecas soon. Diaz is in the State of Guanajuato, threatening the capital city of that name. A portion of General Rocha's troops has gone to oppose him. The Revolutionist Larez is depredating about the City of Mexico. Cortina is committing depredations in the State of Nueva Leon.

CAMARGO, March 26.—General Quiroga officially announces to the army the receipt of a telegram through General Trevino at Monterey, from General Garcia de la Candena, at Saltillo, informing him of the complete rout of General Rocha's forces, near Zacatecas, by Generals Donato Guerra and Naranjo, and their pursuit beyond Zacatecas, and the reoccupation of that city by the Revolutionists. The victory is being celebrated at Monterey and this city by salvos of artillery, ringing of bells, and music, amid great excitement. Forced loans are being ruthlessly exacted in this city and Monterey, under the threat that if foreign merchants do not pay within twenty-four hours, the delinquents will be expelled from the country.

MATAMORAS, March 28.—General Cortina, having ventured into the southern part of the State of Nueva Leon, 700 men were detailed to pursue him by General Quiroga, and had defeated him at Morales on the 24th, and were in hot pursuit of his routed forces, who were retreating towards the State of Tamaulipas for safety. It is stated here that Generals Trevino and Querroga are preparing to advance on this city with their united forces at once, leaving to General Guerra Naranjo and Martinez to oppose the Government forces in the States of Zacatecas, San Louis, Coahuila, and Nueva Leon.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Khan of Khiva has sent an ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg bearing a valuable present to the Czar, and credentials expressive of an ardent desire for the friendship of the Imperial Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 28.—No disturbances are reported since those mentioned yesterday. Despatches report the condition of the whole country as tranquil.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 28.—In the recent Consistory held at Rome the Pope nominated three new Archbishops and thirty-three new Bishops. Among the latter are the following in the United States: Cleveland, O., Richard Gilmour; Ft. Wayne, Ind., Joseph Dwenger; Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Edgar Wadhams; Providence, R. I., Thomas Hendrickson.

ASIA.

NEW YORK, March 28.—European mail advices state that the town of Schemakher, in the Caucasus, was almost entirely destroyed by a recent earthquake. The number of persons killed was 637, and the destruction of property very large. A considerable portion of the country was converted into a desert, and the inhabitants are reduced to great misery by the destruction of their crops.

PACIFIC COAST.

Much Damage Caused by the Earthquake of Tuesday Last—Immense Fissures Caused, Extending for Miles in Length.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—A *Bulletin* despatch to-day, from Genoa, Nevada, says a gentleman from Inyo County, California, where the earthquake of Tuesday morning centered, reports Camp Independence completely ruined. The Court House is destroyed. There is not a single adobe or brick building standing from Bishop Creek to Independence. Fears are entertained for other mining camps further south in the Sierras. Mrs. West, residing near Independence, was severely injured. Her child was killed.

Stage passengers report that several fissures, miles in length, and 50 to 200 feet wide and 40 feet deep, opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada. Near Big Pine Camp, and at other places in the vicinity, the ground is heaved up in great ridges. Large springs have stopped running, and others have broken out. Heavy snow slides occurred in the Sierra and large rocks rolled down the mountain sides, blocking up the stage road.

The shocks lasted an interval from 2:30 to 6:30 a. m.

At Aurora, Nevada, no damage was done, and at Belmont, Nevada, only a mill machine was thrown down. That section abounds with evidences of recent volcanic action, but no such earthquake has been felt before within the memory of the Indians. Many people in Independence were hurt, but no lives were lost. The shocks were probably heaviest southeastward toward Arizona. In Deseret County there is hardly any population.

—J. H. Ludwing and H. C. Comegys arrested in Baltimore some days ago, charged with swindling banks by means of raised checks, who have been on trial in Louisville for some days past, were yesterday acquitted. There was a thrilling scene in the Court-room when the verdict was announced, the wives and families of the prisoners being present.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

DIED.

BIGELOW—Thursday, March 28, George A. Bigelow, of consumption, aged 35.

Funeral services to be attended at his late residence, No. 83 Calumet-av., Saturday at 11 a. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Why has Sozodont become the staple dentrifice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving the hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums, and the breath.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post Office, New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

The Merchants' Club, composed of the leading merchants of New York City, who are celebrated for their cultivated tastes, have adopted Charles Heidsieck's "Extra" Champagne as the standard wine of the Club.

Mothers, "individually and collectively," without a single exception, pronounce Madame Porter's Cough Balsam the most pleasant and efficacious remedy for the use of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., etc., in children, that has ever yet been given to the public. They say it always acts like a charm. Children really like it. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents.

The History of a National Remedy.—Here is the history of the most celebrated tonic of the age in a nutshell. In 1860 it was announced that a certain combination of vegetable ingredients, with a pure diffusive stimulant, was working wonders in the cure of chronic dyspepsia, nervous debility, liver complaint, periodical fevers, rheumatism, and constitutional weakness. The unpretending name given the specific was Plantation Bitters. The statement attracted the attention of invalids everywhere. The new remedy received a fair trial, and the results more than confirmed all that had been said in its favor. Thenceforward it was a grand success. The business columns of the press spread the glorious news far and wide, and the martyrs to indigestion, biliousness, physical prostration, and premature decay sought relief from the [illegible]. From that time to the present the increase in the demand for Plantation Bitters has been one of the most striking events in this age.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE NO. 164 Twenty-third-st. For information inquire at the house.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND [illegible]. I also buy other household goods to any amount, for cash. L. J., 366 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 4 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

Fine 3-story house, with lot 37½ feet front, on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; $12,000.

Two good 2-story houses, brick basements, on Aberdeen-st., near Jackson; $7,000 each.

Good 2-story house and 50 foot lot, on Leavitt-st., near Jackson; $6,000.

Good large house and 35 foot lot, on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.; $10,000.

Good 2-story house, with 24 foot lot, on Monroe-st., near Paulina; $6,000.

Good house and grove lot, 96x120, on Union-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; $9,000.

Two good 2-story houses, with 40 foot lots, corner Lake and Elizabeth; $10,000 and $6,000.

Cottage of 7 rooms and barn, with lot, on Hubbard-st., near Lincoln; $3,500; want an offer.

Cottage of 8 rooms, with lot 25x125, on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st.; $4,000.

Cottage on West Lake-st., near Lincoln; $4,000.

Cottage and lot on Hubbard-st., near Robey; $2,500.

Fine house, and lot 30x125, on Park-av., near Robey; $10,500, long time at 8 per cent.

Double house, 12 rooms, with lot, on Quinn-st., near Archer-av.; $2,600; easy terms.

Basement cottage, and lot 21x120, on Wood-st., near Hubbard; $2,200; good terms.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A 3-STORY marble-front house; only $7,500, if taken at once. Apply on the premises, 42 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 64 CENTRE-av., near corner of Adams, brick house two-story and basement, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Lot 21x125 to an alley. Good frame barn. Price $11,000; $3,000 cash, balance in eight yearly payments. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 66 DAVIS-st., one block west of Western-av.; lot 24x125; house 26x52; best cottage on West Side, finely finished, marble mantel, 11 foot ceilings, 2 large bay windows, balcony all round house. Apply on premises, price $3,600, cheapest lot in the city. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE, CHOICE PROPERTY—Unusual terms.

MADISON-ST.—Northeast corner Fifth-av. (opposite Fifth National Bank), 80 96-100x80 feet, at $1,250 per foot. If sold before I commence to build, $52,500 can stand five years at only 5 per cent interest, and then at 8 per cent.

RANDOLPH-ST.—Adjoining "Fidelity," opposite Court House, 40 feet at low figure and long credit, if sold promptly.

SUBURBAN HOMES can be carved out of my Elmhurst estate and obtained on most advantageous terms. No cash if building commences promptly or ready made cottages be secured. Healthy locality, good neighborhood, fine views, and frequent trains to the city.

THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—50x125, A CORNER ON VAN Buren-st.; a bargain. Two lots on Harrison-st. Several lots on southwestern Plank road, Robey-st., and vicinity. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 543 WABASH-av. This house is now being painted, calsomined and papered throughout, and put in complete order for a first-class dwelling house, and will be ready for occupancy by April 1. I will sell it for $25,000, which is very little over the value of the improvements. If not sold by May 1, I will rent it for $3,000 to a good tenant. C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—LUMBER DOCK, 232 Lumber-st., 150 feet front. Inquire of W. H. JENKINS, corner of Lumber and Canal-sts.; or, A. J. WRIGHT, 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 12 rooms, and lot with barn, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st.; price, $9,500; $1,250 cash, $1,500 one year, $1,500 in two years, $1,500 in three years, and balance in five years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—3 lots, corner of Hubbard and Diller-sts., near Western-av.; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—Frame house of 7 rooms, and lot, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X172 FEET, WEST front on Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEW frame house of 7 rooms, and lot 50x150 feet on Drexel-boulevard, near Egan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; price low and terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY HOUSES AND LOTS LOcated in all parts of the city, and at prices from $2,000 to $30,000. Call and see detailed our descriptions. SAYLES & WALKER, 37 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., frame house of 8 or 9 rooms, north front between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; price $8,000; 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. A bargain, and worthy attention of those seeking a home. Lot 30x 122, to alley. Good barn.

FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV. — TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 rooms, and modern improvements, $7,500; $3,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Two story frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, very handsomely finished; all modern improvements; good barn—$14,000; quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME houses on brick basements 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; have 12 rooms, bath, water, gas, etc.; will be sold on easy terms. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH LOT, on Fulton-st., near Lincoln; newly repaired; possession immediately. S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 72x125, ON WEST Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

120x124, on Park-av., corner Hoyne.

50x125, with cottage, 8 rooms, south front, on Washington-av., between Robey and Hoyne.

Store and dwelling, No. 303 Milwaukee-av., 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., and 80 feet on Hubbard-st.

Store and dwelling, 25x75, stone foundation, brick basement, No. 302 Milwaukee-av., lot 25x125.

Also tracts of 10 and 20 acres near Riverside.

WASMANSDORF & HEINEMAN, 161 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOT—WE HAVE AN east front lot for sale on this street, 40x165 or 64x165 feet to 20-ft alley, adjoining fine improvements and near Congress-st.; price $1,200 per foot. Will take good cash payment and good residence lot on South Side worth $20,000 to $25,000. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON HALSTED-ST., SOUTH of Englewood, accessible in 30 minutes by dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. Price $175 each, payable $50 cash, and balance, $25 per year. Will sell two lots at same price. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV. — TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 rooms, and modern improvements, $7,500; $3,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

Two story frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, very handsomely finished; all modern improvements; good barn, $14,000; quarter cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST RENT IN CHICAGO. House of 10 rooms, on Walnut-st., $15 per month; for 3 years, $250; cash bonus for the lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN, CHOICE RESIDENCE in Englewood, 12 rooms, 50 ft. lot, $3,500; easy terms. You all can't have it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN, POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, elegant cottage, brick basement, 50 foot lot, 2½ blocks west of Union Park, $3,500; $300 annually; decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $150 DOWN, CHOICE LOT outside fire limits, Walnut-st., near Lincoln, $30 per foot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, AND LOT 24x170; modern improvements; location first-class, 450 West Washington-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LARGE lot on Belden-av., North Side, near Clark-st. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., CORNER FORTY-fourth-st., 264x161 feet. Price, $75 per foot; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FRAME ON WEST Washington-st., near Hoyne, 12 rooms, lot 30x125, good barn. Price, $10,000. Easy terms. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm—A good business property on Randolph-st., east of Halsted; can be made to yield $300 per month rent, with small outlay. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE large lots on the new boulevard, at $250 each. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—12 ROOM HOUSE ON RANDOLPH-st. Price $7,500. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE; 9 ROOMS; WITH bathroom, water, and gas; Honore-st.; $7,500; one-third cash; balance on time. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO STORY COTTAGE OF 10 rooms, and 56 feet front, on Lytle-st.; $6,000; easy terms. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE (NEW); 13 ROOMS; water up and down stairs; high ceilings; fine finish; good barn; Mitchell-st.; only $4,000; half cash. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—150 OF THE BEST LOTS THAT CAN be found; located just outside of the fire limits; ground high and dry, and only two blocks from the depot of the new Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Trains will run hourly; fare 5 cents. Call if you want a good lot and take a free ride and see for yourself; title perfect; terms easy. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE 405 WEST WASHington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Lot 60x180 feet to 20 foot alley; house 41x50 feet, with wing 18x24. Hall in centre of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenement house on rear of lot. Would take in part payment a small house and lot. Balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST. AND VINcennes-av., Englewood. Streets 100 feet wide and graded. This is the finest, cheapest, and most accessible property around Chicago. Over 40 trains daily. Price, $12 per foot. Terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOT ON CURTISS-ST., NEAR INdiana, just outside of fire limits; only $2,000. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block: Elegant 3-story and basement marble front dwelling on Park-av. Price, $11,000. Easy payments.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 50 FEET CORner Lincoln-st., at only $110 per foot, worth $150; bargain. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block—Desirable property on West Twelfth-st., 97x124 feet, with 2 first-class houses; will be sold low and on reasonable terms; will sell the houses separately if desired.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block—Desirable corner on Clinton-st., 100x125 feet, well adapted to manufacturing purposes; $160 per foot, and payments very easy.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—Nice cottage, 6 rooms, $1,600, with 5 years' ground lease; Adams-st., near Jefferson. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFULLY CHEAP HOMES—4 room cottage and lot, Davis-st., $2,000; 5 room cottage and lot, Cicero-st., $1,500; 3 room cottage and lot, Fleurnoy-st., $1,200; all above only $200 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, bath room, closets, &c.; West Monroe-st.; $6,500; easy terms. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE; 14 ROOMS; MARble mantels; basins; bathroom; hot and cold water, closets, etc.; West Monroe-st.; $9,000; one third down. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., NEAR UNION Park; lot 25x125, to 20 foot alley. Finest location in West Division. Street paved and lot connected with sewer, gas, and water. Apply to SETH FISH, 44 Sheldon-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN ON LEASED ground, on Loomis-st., near Madison. Price, $1,000. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON HALSTED-ST., 150 FEET front (corner), improved, or part exchange. On Jackson-st., near Hoyne, lots for $1,000 each. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$11,000—3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.

$14,000—2-story and brick basement house of 11 rooms and good barn, with lot 65x170 feet, on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.

$10,000—2-story and brick basement house on Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., east front.

The new Oil Tank Hotel on South Clark-st., being 100 feet front and rented for five years at $12,500 per annum, is offered for a few days at a low price and on very easy terms.

64x180 on Randolph-st., just west of State.

95x200 on Adams-st., near Wells.

Milwaukee-av. and Armitage Road; one-fourth acre lots at less than acre prices.

W. O. COLE, 120 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, 25 FEET, near Van Buren-st. joining two party walls, cheap, if taken at once. Third-av., west front, near Van Buren-st., 25 feet, joining party wall, cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 374 WABASH-av.—Boulevard lots 100 at corner of Fullerton-av. Will be sold at a bargain to close partnership.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 374 WABASH-av.—44x158 feet, Wabash-av., cor. Eda-st. Cheap, and part 5 years' time. A good bargain.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS, ON Fourth-st., near Lincoln. Easy terms of payment. Price low. By HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 182 FOURTH-AV., 2 STORY brick, 10 rooms, in good condition, a bargain. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, No. 360 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 369 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-STORY frame house, 10 rooms. Will sell very cheap. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, No. 360 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. M. KEELER, 262 HALSTED-st., corner Harrison.

Peoria-st., near Tyler, 3 cottages, 7 rooms each, and lots 25x125; $5,000 each.

Honore-st., near Adams, new cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 25x125; $4,650.

Honore-st., near Van Buren, new two-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x126; $7,000. Immediate possession.

May-st., near Harrison, cottage, 5 rooms, and lot 25x150; $3,500.

Warren-av., near Wood-st., two-story house, with 10 rooms, with 12 years' lease of lot, 50x125; cheap.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE LOTS ON NORTH-av., Leavitt and Oakley-sts., adjoining Wicker Park, and near the corner of Milwaukee-av., at a very low price. G. S. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, 2 STORY FRAME HOUSE, in the Grove; 10 rooms, closets, &c.; house new; lot 25 by 210 feet. Price reasonable and terms easy. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD, Arnold, Wentworth, Shurtleff, Buddan, Garibaldi, Stewart, Fontaine, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 6 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE limits, within one block of the new depot at crossing of Fullerton and Milwaukee-avs. Trains will run every hour; fare 5c. We can give the best bargains to be found in lots Northwest. High ground, perfect title, and terms to suit. Go out with us before you buy. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SITE FOR MANUFACturing, with large grounds, buildings, engine, machinery, etc., side track and railroad facilities adjoining Chicago. C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS AND lot 24x100 on Washington-av., near Wood-st.; price $2,500. Apply to P. MURRAY, 265 Twenty first-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE ON THE corner of Indiana and Market-sts., North Side; long lease; house with four rooms in the rear; also, stock and fixtures of a saloon on the same premises. Apply to or address THOS. WILLIAMS, 202 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

Nice cottage and lot, 12 Depuyster-st.; very cheap.

2-story brick houses on Sampson-st., $4,000 each; easy payments.

2-story house and lease of lot at nominal rent, West Washington-st., near Ann, $3,000.

Cottage and lot on Hopest., near Blue Island-av., $1,800.

2-story brick dwelling, lot 50x124, southeast corner Twelfth and Throop-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

Good house at Englewood, $3,500; payments easy.

Lots on Throop-st., near Taylor, only $1,100.

Lots on Rebecca-st., $400 each.

Lots on Augusta-st., $450 each.

Lots near Douglas Park, $300 each.

Lots in Bridgeport, near Archer-av., $800 to $800 each.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND NICE LOT ON FULton-st., near Elizabeth, $2,500. Cottage and lot on Baldwin-st., $2,000. Two story house and lot on Fulton-st., near Sangamon, $4,250. Choice house and lot on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne, $4,250. 11 room house on Peoria-st., very favorable, $1,800. Four lots, two blocks from Normal School, at Englewood, $200 each. One of the best lots at Rock Island car shops, $400. A few more of those $800 lots on Taylor-st., just east of Southwestern-av.; easy payments. Walk out and notice the late improvements and you will think as I do, viz., sure thing. D. W. ELDRED, 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY—THE LOT corner of Prairie-av. and Sixteenth-st., with two frame dwellings of 15 and 12 rooms, containing all the modern improvements; one of the best paying investments in residence property in the city. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 59 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ABOVE THE basement; lot 25x150; No. 633 Butterfield-st. This property is on the market for ten days only at the low price of $3,500. REA & COATES, 706 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x161 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., east front, near the Park. Will sell on 5 years' time. No cash payments except interest annually in advance. This is one of the finest building lots on the avenue. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES ON PAULINA-st., on long time. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE — PRAIRIE-AV. — TWO-STORY frame house, with brick foundation, near Thirty-third-st.; handsomely finished.

Lot 25x125 to alley.

$7,500—1 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE FINE and cheap lots north of the Stock Yards and east of Halsted-st. Only $250 per lot for those on Wabash-av., and $350 per lot for those on Fountain, Russell, or Canal-sts. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BUSINESS LOT 25X125, and good cottage on Madison, near Loomis-st. SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 168 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$600 WILL BUY COTTAGE HOUSE No. 17 North Green-st. and a 4 years' lease. CHAS. HAUSSNER, 51 West Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,500, $100 CASH, AND $25 PER month, will buy a nice new cottage and lot 25x125, to a 16 foot alley, within four blocks of horse-cars; the cottage has 6 good rooms, double parlor, 3 sleeping rooms, kitchen, 2 closets, pantry, and is nicely painted and blinded, completely fenced, and is a desirable home. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN 3-STORY BRICK houses on the corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Apply to the owner, 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A fine cottage and lot on Aberdeen-st., near Van Buren; lot 24x100. Offered for a few days only. Apply to F. H. LONG, No. 151 Twenty-second-st., corner of Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR WICKER PARK, $600 each.

Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick house, near Van Buren-st., bran new, 11 rooms, $6,500.

Williams-st., 1 lot, $700.

Oakley-st., near Indiana-st., 2 lots at $600 each.

Robey-st., corner of Webster-av., 4 lots at $550 each.

F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—133x100 FEET ON CORNER OF Winchester-av. and Tyler-st., at $46.61 per front foot, cash. Also 50x111 on Hoyne near Van Buren-st., at $75 per foot east front. West Lake-st., 92x125 between Hoyne and Robey-st., at $150. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PIERCE & CO., 336 Wabash-av., a large frame house and stable on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., to be removed immediately after May 1.

FOR SALE—516 FULTON-ST., EAST OF ASHland-av. This is a first class 2-story frame, with all modern improvements, good barn, lot 75x125. Can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE AND BARN, with lease of lot, No. 12 North Elizabeth-st. Inquire at 355 West Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO TEN LOTS, ONE mile from Cornell Clock Works, at $100 each, $50 cash, balance in small monthly payments. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF 20 YEARS ON HALsted-st., 30x80, $300. Also a good liquor store, five years' lease. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: Lots outside the fire limits on Robey, Winchester, Flournoy, Harrison, and Honore-sts., and Southwestern-av., from $750 to $1,000. Lots on First-st., near Hoyne-st., easy payments, $600; 51x156, Van Buren-st., near Campbell-av., $2,100; 48x125, on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., 50 feet, northeast corner Washington and Oakley, 6 lots, 26 feet front, Jackson-st., east of California-av., $600 each. 45 lots in Wicker Park, easy payments.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: Houses on leased lots; possession given May 1—183 South Morgan-st., 8 rooms, barn, $1,250; 238 South Morgan-st., long lease, 125 South Green-st., sewer, etc., $1,750; 280 West Madison-st., 6 rooms, 8 years' lease, $2,500; 634 Washington-av., stone front; 207 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.: Basement cottage and lot 1023 West Jackson-st., 7 rooms, cistern, $3,600; 22 Davis-st., 5 rooms, $2,200; 77 Davis-st., large cottage, $2,300; 615 Washington-av., $2,300.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT IN fine neighborhood on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st. JOHN H. AVERY, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON OHIO-ST.

50 feet on Michigan-st.

40 feet on Randolph, between State and Dearborn-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 511 State-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 25 feet, east front, by 180 feet to alley, cheap. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 25 feet east front, full depth; will sell in separate lots; one-fourth cash. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 68 feet, east front, with frame house. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., TWO LOTS, 25 feet each, east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Honore-st., 25 feet, west front, near Thirty-fifth-st. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 130 FEET, EAST front, by 180 feet deep to alley, running from Edna-st. to Prentice-st.; also 44 feet, west front, by 150 feet deep, corner Prentice-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF MORSE'S OR PUFFER'S marble soda draught stands, with 6 or 8 syrups. At 171 Blue Island-av., in drug store.

FOR SALE—MARBLE MANTELS, AT 15 PER cent less than cost. Call on AUSTIN DOUGHERTY, rear 250 West Madison.

FOR SALE—NEW DRY GOODS FIXTURES, counters, show-cases, stools, etc., at 506 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE — TWO SILVER-PLATED SHOW-cases, 10 feet long. Address 348 South Brown-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS OF SMITH Anvils, new, at the Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF TWO-STORY HOUSE and furniture, cheap, if sold this week. Inquire of C. B. MOORE, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COUNTERS AND STORE fixtures, at 1332 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE A RAILROAD ticket to Pittsburgh, Pa. Call at Room 34, Union Central Buildings, corner Madison and Market-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE WONDER OF THE age? The American Button-hole, Overseaming and complete sewing machine. Office 154 South Halsted-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 26 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

OAK PARK.

House, 11 rooms, entirely new; has cellar, furnace, bath-room, etc.; lot 75x170; $10,000.

House, 8 rooms; grove lot 80x200; $6,000.

House, 9 rooms; grove lot 100x130; $6,500.

House, 12 rooms; beautiful grove lot 155x250, $12,500.

House, 7 rooms; grove lot 116x241; $6,000.

House, 7 rooms; grove lot 150x230, $4,500.

House, 7 rooms; corner lot 87x204, $5,300.

House, 5 rooms; lot 108x120, $4,000.

House, 9 rooms; lot 50x 70, $4,500.

Also a great variety of the choicest residence lots out of Chicago.

HARLEM.

House, 9 rooms; lot 66x213 $5,000.

House, 8 rooms; lot 50x200, $4,500.

AUSTIN.

Two cottages, 1½ stories, 7 rooms; lots 70x150, $2,800 each.

RAVENSWOOD.

House, 9 rooms; corner lot 145x165, $5,150.

Also several vacant lots.

HIGHLAND PARK.

House, 9 rooms; beautiful grove lot 110x175, $3,800.

WINNETKA.

Beautiful large house, barn, etc., with 18 acres of land in the village; large orchard, fine vineyard, and great variety of small fruit, $12,000.

House, 8 rooms, barn, two-acre lot, $4,500.

Beautiful orchard of 10 acres, 300 apple trees, 600 cherry trees, $2,800.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$250 BUYS A choice residence lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition. First payment $50, and $5 per week until paid. Title perfect. Abstract to each purchaser. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.; near school, Logan Park, boulevard, artesian well; 10 minutes' walk to depot, commutation fare 3½ cents. We take you to see the lots free of charge. Office open evenings. No. 123 West Madison-st., Room 4. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE GOOD NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, and 5 cottages of 5 rooms in Evanston, and eight houses of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston, and two new Gothic houses of 7 and 8 rooms in Glencoe, all of which I am determined to sell between this and the 10th of April, for just what I can get for them. My prices are from $1,650 to $5,000, one fifth down, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest, or monthly payments with 9 per cent interest. I mean business and intend not to rent but sell at some price, and build again. The highest offer will buy any of the houses named. So you who want homes give me a call. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; 20 per cent yearly. Call on the owner, at 680 State-st. O. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE FOR sale several residences in the town of Lake Forest, worth from $4,000 to $20,000. Also some of the finest building sites there. Lake Forest is the most desirable town in the suburbs of Chicago; is on the lake shore, from 80 to 100 feet above the level of the lake, and is unusually healthy. It is dotted with magnificent forest trees, and contains ten miles of well-made drives through its romantic scenery. To families it offers many inducements, prominent among which are its superior educational establishments for youth of both sexes. I shall be pleased to make arrangements for showing the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., great variety of choice property, both improved and unimproved. Be sure and see our town before purchasing your home.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK LOTS, WITH NEW houses, just finished, only $1,500 each; $300 cash, balance $400 per year; will look offer at one bargains long. The price after May 1 will be $2,000, or we will sell lots for $250 each, $50 cash; or will build to suit parties, and give long time to pay for the property; car fare 7 cents; come, and get a plat of lots. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 11 MILES FROM ST. Joseph; 20 acres fine land, high elevation overlooking the lake, nearly all set to peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries, mostly in bearing; excellent neighborhood; splendid prospect for fruit this year. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, 16 MILES FROM the city, on the Milwaukee Railway, one of the finest places in the West; the house is new and large, with hot and cold water, furnace, and every convenience; good carriage house and stable; 5 acres of land finely ornamented with trees and shrubbery; large orchard. Apply to R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, or THOMAS BASSETT, 126 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence, modern improvements; 12 acres, 4 in clover; at station; $10.50 monthly to Chicago; $10,000, part exchange. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS, FORMERLY East Hinsdale, nine miles from city limits; one hundred and fifty feet above the lake; rich, rolling land; has already several fine houses; one of the largest mineral springs in the West; good streets and shade trees, suited to the wants and convenience of business men. Apply to T. C. HILL, 246 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY AT Wheaton, two blocks from depot, containing 2 acres, good house and barn and a large variety of fruits, shrubbery, and flowers. Also, 10 acres of orchard—500 apple and 600 cherry trees, all in bearing—half mile from depot. Other village and farm property. L. L. HIATT, Real Estate Agency, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS AND BROAD ACRES at Englewood, Washington Heights, Blue Island, and Calumet; also, a long list of choice property in and adjoining the city. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at low rates and on long time to parties wishing to build. Apply to H. M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—FOR Chicago residence property, 85 acres, all under cultivation and timothy. Good fences. Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, piazza along two sides, stone foundation, cellar 22x60 feet, frost-proof cistern, with pump in kitchen, tile drain for waste water, and tile all round house and barn, four never failing wells at house, barn, and in fields, good barn, carriage house, wagon shed, hog-pen, henery, ice house filled with ice, corn crib and wind mill, 200 fruit trees, and a good bearing orchard. One mile west of depot at Geneva, Ill. and one and a half hours from Chicago. Fine view from house of the town, three railroads, and the beautiful Fox River. THOS. PARKER, 45 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 119 ACRES, OF which 23 are woodland, a few miles from Davenport, Iowa. Address LAWYAR, Box 173 P. O., New York.

FOR SALE — GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 186 acres, prairie and timber; near station; Chicago 52 miles. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS OF 330 ACRES EACH, good buildings, well fenced, etc. Also two farms of 141 acres each, adjoining the above. These farms will be sold at a bargain, terms quarter cash, balance on long time; located near Loda, on Illinois Central Railroad, 100 miles south of Chicago. JAMES MIX, Kankakee, or D. K. PARSONS, 196 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—LARGE farm in Southern Minnesota; 80 acres farm in Jefferson County, Ill., and other improved lands and well-selected farm lands, cheap, on lines of railroad in Arkansas. W. H. WILLIAMS, 133 West Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PIERCE & CO., 336 Wabash-av., the first class hotel known as the Tecumseh House, at London, Canada. This house contains 150 sleeping rooms and is complete in its appointments, and is in good running order. It pays large per cent on the value; good Chicago property taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF choice high rolling prairie lands, in Kossuth, Ida, Sac, Woodbury, and Palo Alto Counties. These lands are located on the line of railroads, and are considered among the finest in the State. I will sell on a credit of ten years, or exchange for Chicago property. These lands are exempt from taxation. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, No. 360 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE IN A GOOD location on the West Side, containing from 8 to 10 rooms, with modern improvements, cost not to exceed $8,000. Call or address T. H. BUSSEY, 204 Kinzie-st., from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

WANTED—TO LEASE—GROUND IN THE burnt district [South Side] by the Chicago Ground Mortar Company, to put a machine on; will rent it by the month and lease it clear, if desired. Send full particulars to the SECRETARY, 594 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GREAT MANY GERman customers for cheap lots in the southwest and northwest parts of the city, and could sell any number of such lots on good terms. A No. 1 city reference can be given, and owners will do well to give us their property for sale.

WASMANSDORF & HEINEMAN, Foreign Passage, Exchange and Real Estate Office, 161 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE OF 8 TO 12 rooms, on leased land, on West Side, south of Madison, or on South Side, east of State. Address U 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, 4 GOOD COTtages, or houses and lots, of $4,000 to $8,000 cash value, east of Robey and south of Madison-sts.; also, wanted for customers, cheap lots outside fire limits. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTH Side; price not to exceed $2,000. Address C. A. G., 728 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUsand dollars, to take an interest with a responsible party in a safe, profitable business. See me to-day, at office of R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN as partner in a profitable business; one acquainted in the city preferred. Capital required, about $500. References exchanged. Inquire at 362 West Taylor-st.

PARTNER WANTED—PRINTER IN A NEW and paying job office. A. J. ALDEN, Cairo, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000, IN an established dry goods business. Call or address T. W. HUGHES, 246 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY ENGAGED IN the manufacture of cut tobacco desires a partner, either silent or active, with $10,000 or more, to extend the business and meet the wants of trade. Address Q 86, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE INTERest of a retiring partner, with a capital of $5,000, in a coal business in successful operation; a business man can make this a profitable business. Address L 28, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house, unfurnished, by a first-class family, consisting of gentleman, wife, and servant, on the South Side, east of State-st., west of South Park-av., north of Thirty-second-st. All answers must state exact location, and rent per month. Address J. D. FLINT, 186 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, of 4 or 5 rooms suitable for housekeeping, within 15 minutes' walk of corner Aberdeen and Madison-sts. CHAS. M. J., with F. L. Hanscom & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a furnished room, without board, near Monroe and Aberdeen-sts. Address S 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURnished room, down town if possible; young single gentleman. Address C 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, unfurnished, on South Side, with conveniences for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. Parties engaging advertising May 1, or sooner, and desirous of reducing rent, please notice. Rooms must be on first or second floor. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. References first-class. Call or address GROCER, 183 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—$250 OR $300 ADVANCED for a desirable house on West Side from May 1, rent not to exceed $600 per annum. Address G, 1½ State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY a family of three, a tenement of 5 or 6 rooms. Address A S W, 728 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING OF 5 TO 7 rooms, south of Douglas-place and convenient to Hyde Park train; or south of Twenty-second, north of Thirty-second, west of Cottage Grove, and east of State; state price and terms. W, care Wilson Bros., 225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE OR SUITE of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. Address WHOLESALE, 136 and 138 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 8 to 10 rooms, on the West Side, south of Twelfth, between Morgan and Ashland-avs. Inquire of or address J. P. BURNHAM, corner of Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; pure all diseases or no pay. 187 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RETAIL HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TINstore, on one of the best retail streets for sale. Doing a splendid business. Rent only $12.00 per month for the next four years. Anyone having a few thousand cash (no other need apply) can buy a business which will net from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum. For full particulars call on SEAVEY & CO., 312 Michigan-av.

A COAL BUSINESS, ALREADY ESTABlished for sale. Capital required from $4,000 to $7,000. Will pay 100 per cent on investment. A business man can make it a profitable and permanent business. Address COAL, 424 South Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE—THE ONE-HALF OR THE whole interest in a sash, door and blind manufactory, No. 804 and 806 State-st., Chicago, for sale. Doing a large business. Will be sold at a bargain, and some real estate taken in part payment if applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON AND boarding-house for sale and to rent on one of the principal streets of Chicago, for sale cheap, and the same and a large three-story, fire-proof, brick, stable to rent for a term of years. Apply to LOUIS BLOHM, Room 34, Central Union Block.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A WELL established dry goods and grocery store, and doing better; best location in city of [illegible], Call at the store or address M. & J. [illegible], Elgin, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, SITUated at the northeast corner of Thirtieth and [illegible]-st., with furniture, will be sold cheap; now full of good paying boarders; sold on account of death in family; rent, $60 per month. Inquire of H. SLAYER, corner State and Thirtieth-sts.

A. B. C.—A BIG CHANCE, CHICAGO PLANing Mill, complete and running. Sash contracting can be added. Address A B C, Room 5, corner of Madison and State.

A CITY PLANING MILL AND LUMBER yard; cash, doors, blinds, and building can be added; "N. 1" chance. W T & L, 469 Wabash-av.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, with sample-room attached, in one of the finest towns in the West, for sale; business established; good reasons for selling. Inquire of G. H. SWAIN, 50 and 52 Jackson-st.

A LIME KILN IN COOK COUNTY, TO rent or for sale at a great bargain, at the Summit. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 362 Wabash-av.

DRUG STORE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLhealth, one of the partners, who is the practical man in the business offers for sale entire stock of drugs. Our business greatly exceeds that of any other drug house in Central or Western Iowa, and can be extended to an almost indefinite amount. RUSSELL & COX, Des Moines, Iowa.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING city of 8,000 inhabitants; good stock and trade. Price $6,000 cash. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES — FOR sale—New 3 story building, 10 rods long; 20 lots; Springbrook, at station near Chicago. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

GREAT BARGAIN—BOARDING-HOUSE FIXtures, bedquilts, and blankets, everything in a good condition, can be bought at a very low price, if you inquire at No. 118 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE AT A SACRIFICE—Best location in city. Cheap rent; next large room. Doing good business. Material and presses are new. Will be sold less than cost. Address H 51, Tribune.

ONE-HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN THE Twenty-second Street Billiard Hall, No. 131, upstairs; the best paying hall in the city. Reason for selling, wish to go into other business. For particulars call at the hall.

OHIO STONE QUARRY—AN UNLIMITED DEmand here; $15,000 or $20,000 wanted, one-half interest for sale, or a company may be formed. For particulars address R. P. WILSON, Briggs House, for one week.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS grocery store for sale, in one of the best localities in the city. Rent low. Address GEO. LITTLE & BRO., 917 West Lake-st.

STORE AND LOT FOR SALE, AT HOBART Station, near city, surrounded by a good farming country. J. G. EARLE, 23 South Canal-st., Room 1.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING AND MILLsite and water-power for sale or exchange, cash valuation. Property lies between two railroads, part timber and part improved, good house. Land and location suited for fruit raising. Good title and no incumbrance. Owner wants to dispose of the property at once, and will give a bargain. E. KELLOGG & CO., Room 1, 141 West Washington-st.

SALOON NO. 172½ SOUTH CLINTON-ST., NOW doing a profitable business, is for sale. Lease runs to May 1, 1873. Very low rent. JOHN HARRIS.

$200 WILL BUY A LIGHT MANUFACTURing business. Profits 100 per cent. Goods staple and ready sale. FINLEY, 43 S. Desplaines-st.

$350 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel cash business that will pay that amount per month. 136 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500—AM LEAVING CITY. WILL SELL my half interest in stock costing $1,000; business clears $300 monthly; no bonus. 110 West Madison-st., Room 10.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO PERMANENT boarders only, one suite of rooms and one single room. Possession given in about ten days. First class accommodations in all respects. Reference required and given.

47 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board in new brick at reasonable figures.

119 GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams—A furnished room with board for two gentlemen; also a single room. References required.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A WELL furnished suite of rooms. Home desirable. References exchanged.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT room to rent, unfurnished except carpet, suitable for lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, with board.

268 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with first-class board. Terms, $6 per week. Also one large front chamber to rent, unfurnished, with board.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE OF THOSE ELEgant rooms suitable for gentleman and wife will be vacated next Monday. First class board.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-first-st.—Two very fine unfurnished front rooms, newly papered and painted, to rent, singly or ensuite, with first-class board in private family.

982 WEST MADISON-ST.—SMALL FURnished room for two gentlemen, with good board, at $4 per week.

BOARDING ON THE NORTH SIDE—FOR TWO or four gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations. House new; modern improvements. No other boarders. Livery and boarding stable within block of house. Address H. SCHUMAN, Carrier 106.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; $2 per day; day-board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE IN A PRIvate family, or where there are but few other boarders, with a large alcove unfurnished room, for which a liberal price will be paid; must be first-class. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY, BOARD IN A REspectable family, by a young man, wife, and infant; will pay reasonable price for good accommodations; West Side or Lake View preferred. Address B 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with board for widow lady and servant; West Side preferred. Address, this day, N 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH 2 ROOMS, OR A ROOM WITH alcove, furnished, and modern conveniences, in a private family, near Union Park or on 22d-st.; prefer a place where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms and location, D 61, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—AT THE ACADEMY OF Music matinee, Saturday, the 23d inst., a large fur collar. The above reward will be paid for its return to the office of the Academy of Music.

LOST—AT CHRIST CHURCH, OR BETWEEN there and 814 Michigan-av., a pocketbook containing about $25, besides other valuable papers of importance to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 814 Michigan-av.

LOST—FROM 195 FOURTH-AV., A SMALLsized poll-parrot; anyone finding the same will receive $10 by leaving it at the above number.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH, a white and brown setter slut, with leather collar and brass plate, from 1567 South State-st. Her return or information as to her whereabouts to the above number will be well rewarded.

LOST—A VEST ON STATE-ST. THE FINDER will please return to 421 Wabash-av. J. H. PERRY & CO.

LOST—BAY MARE, AND TOP BUGGY PAINTed black, from 541 Wabash-av., at 4 o'clock. N. F. MERRILL, office 123 West Washington-st., residence 626 Hubbard-st.

LOST—ON GREEN, NEAR CORNER MONROE-st., from carriage, Thursday afternoon, a four-striped mink muff. $10 reward paid on returning it to 362 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON MADISON OR MORGAN-ST., ON Wednesday evening, a pocketbook containing money and a pass East. Finder returning to M. F. S., 82 South Morgan-st., will receive a liberal reward.

DOG LOST—SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN, WITH brass and blue collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at 532 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A KIT OF PLUMBERS' TOOLS, which the owner can have by applying to ALLAN PINKERTON, 55 West Washington-st.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY COW CAME ON MY premises on Saturday, March 23. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. P. COLLINS, corner of Belmont and Western-avs.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT of March 21, 1872, a sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, two hind legs white, blaze face, spot separate from blaze in front of left eye; fore-top and mane near the ears has been worn, and is shorter than balance; has not been worked lately; no shoes, in fair order, but hair rough and long, round body and close made, carries tail to one side a little, paces single foot or double, goes all the gaits quick and lively, inclines to start; some places near the right eye the hair has been lately knocked off. Also, an old flat saddle much worn, pad out, and seat partly torn out, stirrups not mates, a broad white cotton surcingle with stripes on edge, nearly new, and a piece of large figured old woollen carpet. Horse was taken north. I will pay the above reward for the horse and thief, delivered to me near Vincennes, Ind., or fifty dollars for the horse alone. J. A. DOUGHERTY.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, Room 45 Central Union Block, Cor Market and Madison sts. Improved Stock Farm of 400 acres, in Stark Co., Ill.

Improved Fruit Farm of 40 acres near St. Joseph, Mich.

One of the finest Fruit Farms in Illinois, near Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill.

Improved Farm of 122 acres, near Highland Park, Lake Co., Ill.

Improved Farm of 300 acres in Marion Co., Ill.

Fine Grist Mill, in excellent order, at Homewood, Cook County, Ill.

30 Lots in Carter Harrison's Sub-division to Chicago.

Beautiful grove lot 120x180, on Union-av., near Cottage Grove-av.

Beautiful home at Oak Park; house 9 rooms; lot 100x175.

20 acres adjoining Norwood Park, beautiful land, great speculation for sub-division. Only 11 miles from Chicago, 1/2 a mile from depot.

All of this property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago property.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, THE entire right of a first-class wood-working machine. Address G. L. SULLIVAN, Foreman at GOSS & PHILLIPS' Manufacturing Company, corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR MERCANTILE OR manufacturing business, $10,000 fall paid stock in a leading Life Insurance Company. Investigation is requested. Address W 68, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW PIANO, CHEAP, and on easy terms, at 276 Blue Island-av. Also, tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Tuning $2, by JOHN E. BUCHKA.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS, F. C. LIGHT & Co.'s pianos, and Smith's American organs for sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av.

10 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE, prices from $100 to $200. 610 Michigan-av.

100 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT or for sale, in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE—THAT large, double two-story frame house on North Union-st., near Milwaukee-av. Contains upwards of 25 large rooms that can be altered to make 30, and has marble mantels, grates, and every convenience, besides large cellar under the whole house, which is divided off into laundry, summer kitchen, vegetable, and coal and wood bins. The lot is 60x200 feet nicely planted with fine, large trees, and has on the rear end of it a large barn and outbuildings. This fine house and grounds is situated near the C. & N. W. R. R. depot and offices, and is most adapted for a hotel or first-class boarding house. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, NOS. 15, 17, 19, and 21 Eldridge Court, together or separately. No. 212 Michigan-av.

No. 278 Wabash-av.

Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 183 West Washington-st., or 527 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1872, TO A PRIVATE family only, a completely furnished house on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. House, marble front, with every modern improvement.

Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 183 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, HOUSE AND BARN, 1386 Wabash-av. Price, $1,000; all cash down, $800. E. H. CUMMINGS, 200 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 229 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st. Furniture for sale. Possession given immediately. Or would rent furnished. Apply at house, or No. 8 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—673, 675, 677, AND 679 STATE-ST., suitable for business or dwellings.

A lot adjoining, 19 feet, for a term of years.

Seven houses on Fourteenth-st. Also a lot of small houses on Indiana-av. Possession given 1st of April and May. Good tenants can apply to JAMES SMALE, 106 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT $25, THE HANDsome cottage, 6 rooms, grate, etc., 1002 West Jackson-st. Apply to H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—793 WABASH-AV.—MARBLE Front, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1. Inquire on premises, morning or evening. J. S. WALLACE.

TO RENT—NICE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONtaining about 10 rooms, on the north side of Egan-av., just west of Cottage Grove-av. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLINGhouse, with modern improvements, corner Willard place and Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 9, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE 16-ROOM BRICK, WITH all conveniences; handy to cars; every way desirable, either as a residence or a first-class boarding house, on an east avenue, South Side; at present full of boarders; lease two years; rent about half the present ruling rates. Furniture for sale. The best bargain in the city. E. E. OTIS, 88 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BRICK BASEment house, 10 rooms, modern improvements. B. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NO. 514 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARmon-court, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WINCHESTER HALL, corner of Clark and Adams-sts., Room 3.

TO RENT—A LARGE TWO STORY COTTAGE, at $50 per month, on Thirty-first-st., east of Indiana-av. Will furnish it nicely and complete in every respect for housekeeping, for the use of one room and board for two; or will sell from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture. Address SOUTH SIDE, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE AT a bargain, a 12-room dwelling, east of State and north of Twentieth-st.; well located for boardinghouse. Address P. O. Box 329.

TO RENT—THREE OCTAGON MARBLE houses on Michigan-av., four on Prairie-av. Will sell for $800 down and $60 monthly. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF APRIL, HOUSE NO. 1467 Indiana-av., containing 8 rooms, alcove, and closets, with or without barn. J. H. GILBERT, 124 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing Machine Building. Also, two suites of offices, conveniently arranged and well lighted, in same building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS ON TWENTYfifth-st., $50 per month, near Wabash-av. Several houses on West Side. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY HOUSE, WITH SALOON, dining-room and kitchen on one floor, and 21 rooms upstairs; suitable for a boardinghouse; in a good locality on the West Side, one block from Kinzie-st. bridge. Apply at 81 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, COMPLETELY furnished, 11 rooms each, barns, fine gardens, etc., at the beautiful watering place of Oconomowoc; $400 and $450; also private board for families. A. M. BRUCE, 45 and 47 South Market-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE TWO 3-STORY AND BASEment marble-front dwellings, 489 and 491 Michigan-av.; 14 rooms each; all modern improvements; brick barns. Apply at 495 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, connected, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife. Also one pleasant room adjoining, furnished. 61 Park-av., near Union Park.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH bedroom, to one or two business men, or to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at 303 West Taylor-st., close to Blue Island cars.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room in a private family, to gentlemen only; terms moderate. Apply at 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS IN SECOND STORY, No. 17 South Desplaines-st. Inquire at 128 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS, PANTRY AND CLOSET, $6 per month; do not apply unless willing to purchase small amount of furniture for housekeeping. Apply at 295 South Halsted-st., up-stairs, Room 2. J. D. BROWN.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at 320 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen on first floor, double brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—A ROOM 23X80, ON SECOND FLOOR. Elevator in rear. Apply on premises, to F. G. WELSH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SITTING room and bedroom adjoining, with stove and gas, for one or two gentlemen. Rent, $20 per month. Inquire at 170 Third-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BUILDING, 510 Wabash-av., for light purposes. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts. Address W 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE, LEASE AND FIXTURES for sale, 295 Halsted, corner Van Buren-st. Also 2 large rooms on second floor for offices.

To Rent—Store, lease and fixtures for sale, 97 Blue Island-av., near Polk-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.: Rooms and offices in the brick building southwest corner Lake and Clinton-sts. Offices in the new marble-front building, 75, 77, and 79 South Clark-st., with fire-proof vaults, passenger elevator, etc.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STONE FRONT building on State-st., opposite Congress; also several large lofts in same building. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN J. V. FARWELL'S new building, LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. The cheapest rents in the city. Can see plat of rooms in our office. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full sized lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren; splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT 4-STORY brick store on State-st., between Lake and South Water. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LUMBER YARD—BETWEEN Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts., east side of river. Inquire of J. S. WALLACE, 793 Wabash-av., morning or evening.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, WELL LIGHTED, on second floor of 68 South Canal-st., Room 1. For information apply on premises.

TO RENT—APRIL 1, OFFICE IN WEST SIDE Opera House, corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts. S. M. RANDOLPH, Architect, Room 8.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM, 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel; rent low. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents.

TO RENT—THE 2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOORS OF new marble-front building 136 State-st., near cor. of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 131 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEVADA BLOCK, corner Washington and Franklin sts., ready for occupancy on or before May 1. Plan can be seen and offices secured by applying to WM. C. DOW, at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BASEMENT, 376 STATE-st. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED BASEment in a block of four stores; rent, $30. F. HUTCHISON, 424 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-HORSE STABLE, AT 779 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, 45 AND 47 South Market-st., suitable for saloon, billiard or dining-room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, PARLORS, 643 WAbash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., suitable for light business. Inquire of E. HOFFMAN, 651 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES, DUSTERS, WHIPS, SPONGES, chamois, oils, etc., etc., cheapest in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Real estate and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — PAY after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books and libraries. Original Cheap Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

PLASTERING FOR TWO HOUSES TO BE GIVen out at 201 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE AND CIGAR store, corner Canal and Washington-sts. No sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD books and libraries, at BALDWIN'S original cheap book store, No. 130 Dearborn-st., old stand.

WANTED—TO LEASE, TAKE ON SHARES, OR to manage a farm, either in Illinois or Wisconsin, by a first rate man, who can give unexceptionable references. Address L, 17 Laflin-st.

WANTED—TO COMMUNICATE WITH COUNtry auctioneers in all parts of the country, with a view to their selling at auction Chicago Boulevard lots. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT LESS than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x128 feet, and 29x128 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT ON SOUTH BRANCH, corner of Stewart-av. and Grove-st., now occupied by Burdick & Mead. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK, ABOUT 250 FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of Chicago-av. bridge and river; will lease part or whole for a term of years. Address C 34, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—LOTS FRONTING UNION PARK; good depth to alley; five years' lease, $5 per foot; no taxes. Call at 134 Warren-av.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON WABASH-AV., 40 FT north of Post Office. Also on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE—LOT FOR 5 YEARS ON WABASH-av., east front, between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. Inquire of E. HOFFMAN, 561 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT OF STONE IN REAR of Match Hotel, near dock, by BURKE & MORGAN.

SHEET IRON ROOFING—FIRE, WATER, wind and rust proof; only roofing where the sheets lock without cutting the iron; also providing amply for expansion and contraction all ways of the metal. No nails, screws, or solder used. Is made from charcoal iron and sold at boiled iron prices. Send for a circular to C. A. SCOTT, Patentee and sole manufacturer, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 CANVASSERS FOR THE HOWE Sewing Machine. Call at office, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED BOOT AND shoe house of this city, which carries a good line of Eastern goods and manufactures Chicago goods, an experienced travelling salesman who has a good trade. References required. None but first-class men need apply. Address J 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman familiar with wholesale stove business. Address, giving name of former employer, reference, age, and salary expected, X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LIVE AGENTS IN THE city, and throughout the West. Good margin. Call on, or send for circular to, A. M. RICHARDSON, Room 5, 123 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT will be given to a first-class piano tuner and salesman of musical instruments, by applying, immediately, to CLINTON, DOUGLASS & LOOMIS, P. O. Drawer 59, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, IN AN ESTablished printing office; one that can control and influence trade; none other need apply; situation permanent, if suited. Address, with references, X 54, Tribune office, Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT colored man, to act as porter and messenger. Address XX 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, IN AN ARCHItect's office; a moderate salary to one with some previous experience. Apply to ARMSTRONG & CO., 14 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT JOB PRINTing, one who has some experience. E. F. TRUAX, Job Printer, 84 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN, ON GOOD PAY, IN SOME lively country town, to exchange for me some Chicago Boulevard lots; I will take village lots, wild lands, merchandise, horses, etc. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, AND A GOOD carriage-washer and harness cleaner. Apply at 190 Twenty-second-st. BROOKMAN & SKINNER.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN THE retail grocery trade; one who thoroughly understands the business, and is not afraid to work. ARTHUR WALTERS, 280 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the retail grocery business of the city; none other need apply. Call at 287 South Halsted-st., before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—10 OR 15 MEN AND WOMEN FOR the city; $2 to $5 to start with; will pay $12 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EVERY MAN WANTING BUSIness to sell our new corn-sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour, retails $1.50; rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 165 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 RAILroad laborers for Wisconsin; free fare. 20 choppers for Illinois. Apply at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 50 RAILROAD LABORers for Wisconsin; free fare; also, 50 choppers for Michigan. Apply at Room 34, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO GO out to-day; free fare; call before 9 o'clock. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad; work for a long time; highest wages paid; free fare; no deduction from wages. Apply early to J. P. ADLER, 45 South Market-st., between Randolph and Washington.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO GENERAL WORK in a store; one having some knowledge of vessels preferred; must write fair hand and give reference. Address R, 19 Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH MONEY AND BRAINS can make from $5 to $10 per day cash; a big thing to sell. Call at room No. 2, 587 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN THAT UNderstands the stationery business, to travel; good inducements will be offered to one that can command trade. Apply at J. D. ROBERTSON'S, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WINDOW DRESSER AND salesman for retail dry goods. German or Irish. Good salary and permanent situation. Call at 289 West Twelfth-st., with reference.

WANTED—10 CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY; also agents to travel, by American Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, 154 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the produce business in the city, with some acquaintance among dealers and some knowledge of accounts; who is not afraid of work and capable of making sales. The best of reference required as to integrity. Apply to PARKER & DEMING, opposite 285 Michigan-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO DO general office-work; one that is well recommended, and desires a permanent situation, with chance for promotion, can address, by letter, ANDREWS, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK WELL ACquainted with the business and not afraid of hard work; must bring good references. Apply at R. HAMILTON'S, 949 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK—SALARY, $60 per month. Address M 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—COPYIST—APPLY, WITH SPECImen of handwriting, at the office of R. G. DUN & CO., corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—THREE MORE FIRST-CLASS PENmen. No personal applications entertained. Address, in own hand, RECORDER OF DEEDS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands keeping a set of books, and sell goods by sample, in the city. Good reference required. Address D 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT THE LACON WOOLLEN MILLS, a dyer; must be capable of making fancy as well as common colors. Apply at the Lacon Woollen Mills, Lacon, Ill.

WANTED—TO GO TO PEORIA, ILLS, THREE first-class coat makers, steady employment. Inquire of JOHN F. SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUGGY AND WAGon ironer; steady employment and good wages. G. W. BALL, Good Land, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-CUTTER, by the day or piece work. Apply at northwest corner Wells and Lake-sts., new building.

WANTED—SILK HAT FINISHERS, AT CAvanna's, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SILK HAT TRIMMERS, AT CAvanna's, 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TINNER—AT 111 MICHIGAN-ST.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY THE BUDA Manufacturing Company, a few good moulders, at Buda, Ill.

WANTED—TO HIRE 30 MEN OR BOYS TO DO lathing; also, wish to let contract for lathing. Apply corner Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD TRUNKMAKERS. APPLY at HASKELL BROS., No. 64 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TO CONTRACT TO build four cottage houses; call immediately. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PATTERN MAKER; ALSO two good machinists. Apply at 325 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—ONE UPHOLSTERER AND TWO finishers, at 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., near Rush-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK A FARM on shares with a man in this city that has a good team. No other need apply. Call or address 455 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with a knowledge of editorial work, proof-reading, and printing, desires employment as local editor, proof-reader, reporter, or any position on a city or country newspaper. Address R. WAYNE, Box 174, Mendota, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter or packer, or to do any kind of work in a wholesale house. Can come well recommended. Address U 20, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED man and a single young man as porter or helper in a store or some respectable business; steady habits, willing and obliging. Good references. Address H W, 669 State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT drug clerk, 3 years' experience in the business, and can furnish first-class references. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, either in wholesale or retail trade, by a young man 24 years of age, who has had 3 years' experience in the retail trade, and has some acquaintance with country trade. Address J A K, No. 147 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR bill clerk, by an experienced hand, first-class city references. Address P. O. Box 236, Niles, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or corresponding clerk, by a young man who can give satisfactory reference. Address A 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced Accountant and Bookkeeper in some first-class establishment. Best of city references given. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; have had 10 years' experience in the city with one firm in the lumber business. References first-class. Address F 95, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in the nursery business; has had 3 years' experience; thoroughly understands the business in its different branches; also has a practical knowledge of bee-keeping and bee raising. References both as to character and competency given. Address W K, care of Carrier No. 15, Chicago P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN as gardener; understands the care of green house flowers, shrubbery, &c. Address JOSSE VAN CAMPENHOOUDT, 509 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL printer, as foreman of a news or book-room, or proof-reader; no objection to the country. DR. LICHTENBERGER, 193 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STONE CUTTER as foreman. Excellent New York references. Address DAVIDSON, 566 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COACHMAN, a married man; truly understands the business; will be found useful. Good references. Please address F 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; has 10 years' experience; willing to work and work cheap. Address JNO. McGARY, 677 Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURniture, houses, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos and other chattel security. T. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 43, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty in large and small sums—not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState, at best rates, for a term of years; all loans closed promptly. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, ON good real estate security. C. C. KOLHSAAT, Room 45 Central Union Block.

SUMS OF $50, $100, $200, AND $1,000, 30, 60, AND 90 days, on good collateral. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 279 State-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000, $15,000 AND $20,000, on business purposes, at 9 per cent interest. C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 20, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

WANTED—REGISTERED TOWN OR COUNTY bonds of railroads now in operation. Call on or address Room 13, Central Union Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE, PERMANENT SItuation for one year or more. Apply in person at Dr. Brown's office, No. 11 Harmon-court, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

Domestic.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child and to do plain sewing. None need apply unless willing to travel. Apply at 812 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; two people. 372 Reuben-st., cor. Norton.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 53 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 213 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 317 South Sangamon-st. None but a competent girl need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-ROOM girl, at 24 Bishop-court, one block east of Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a small private family. 24 St. John's place, near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE THAT understands dining-room and chamber work. Call Friday morning, at 21 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 43 SOUTH CURTIS-st.; small family and good wages.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, IN A small family; work light; must be a good cook and ironer; wages, $4; references required. North Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL IN A boarding-house. 21 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family. 111 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 549 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl, to do general housework. Apply at 8 North Paulina-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, FOR HOUSEwork. 662 West Adams-st.

WANTED — TWO WASH-GIRLS AND TWO ironers for laundry. 129 West Lake-st. Call up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; wages, $3; English or Scandinavian preferred. Inquire at No. 15 Willard-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a private family; a good home and good wages. Call at 16 South Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 150 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 94 Twenty-third-st., at 10 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 124 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—AT 693 WABASH-AV., IN A PRIvate family, a first-class cook and laundress; none other need apply; must bring best of references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, at No. 26 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO IS ALSO A good washer and ironer. Apply at 1186 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHERE A kitchen girl is kept, and no washing required. Apply at 83 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WELL RECOMmended. Apply at 1024 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 871 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, at 297 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-ct.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl, to work in the kitchen and help wash and iron. Apply at 877 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS. Also, girls for all kinds of housework in city and country. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERman, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family. Apply to-day at 653 Wabash-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL FOR ASSISTANT cook at 584 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT SECOND girl—German or English. Inquire at 231 Michigan-av. WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS to assist in a kitchen; a good home and good wages. 162 West Madison, Chicago.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SHIRTmakers at WILSON BROS.', 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—APPRENTICE GIRLS AT BROWN'S Pattern Emporium; wages paid. Apply at 89 South Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—2 GOOD PANTALOON MAKERS, immediately, at No. 130 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SHIRTMAKERS. None others need apply. BROWN & PRICE, 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, to work in a private family; reference required. Apply at 830 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestic.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cook and second girl in a first-class family; can be seen at present place, 533 West Adams-st., near Laflin.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK—50 head of horses of all grades, lumber wagons, 1 bull carts, and harness, 3 sets of double harness, some good teams, and some single horses. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock not sold. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 257 West Lake-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES (BOTH CARriage and draught), mules, harness (approved), wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc., every Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 421 State-st.; also, large black team, weighing 2,800 lbs., from the country. Money advanced on all kinds of goods. O. BRIGGS.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner of State-st., has horses, carriages, and buggies of every description to let by the hour, day, month, or year.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAS FOR SALE open and top buggies; light and heavy farm and lumber wagons. We are at all times prepared to buy, sell or exchange horses, carriages, and buggies of every description. Money loaned upon stock at usual rates.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses, carriages, and harness sold at auction.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable business men in all mercantile pursuits. Horses and wagons constantly on hand. C. MOSHER.

FOR SALE—A NEW TOP BUGGY, FOR CASH, or will trade for a good No. 1 horse. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS; good heavy rig, together or separate; or may be traded for a general delivery wagon. Apply at Room 25 Bauwau-st., near corner Milwaukee-av. and Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, FAST BUGGY HORSE, 5 years old, sound and kind; sold cheap for cash; a good bargain. Address S 55 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—ONE BROWN MARE, CHEAP FOR cash; or will exchange with a new or good second-hand express wagon, suitable for furniture business. Address 55 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD DUMP CARTS, AND harness to match. Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brickyards, with harness, at Government Goods Depot, 16 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF HORSES, MULES AND ponies, just from the country, will be sold cheap. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT DELIVERY WAGon, at No. 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT VAriety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, pannel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven eighths and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPAN OF BLACK CARriage horses, with carriage and harness. The same can be seen at No. 2 Park Row.

HARNESS FOR SALE—OR MADE TO ORDER. The largest stock; the lowest prices; the best work ever in the city. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av.

RIDING SADDLES AND BRIDLES. A FULL assortment. HARDY & SHORT, 232 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, for which I will give good lots in the vicinity of Southwest Boulevard. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills. Everything in machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THOMPSON & Waters' foot power jig saw; will be sold very low. Apply at 100 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND 45 HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 15½ feet long by 56 inches in diameter, containing 48 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine, we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

I HAVE ABOUT 70 SETS OF GOOD MOULDING knives, latest patterns, for sale very cheap. Apply at 290 Fourquer-st.

TANITE—SOLID EMERY WHEELS AND EMery Grinding Machinery. The Tanite Co., Stroudsburg, Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD 50-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler complete. Address, stating make and full particulars, Buchanan Mfg. Co., Buchanan, Michigan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—NOW IN NORTHWEST—Some new, a novelty, 600 illustrations. A handsome large premium picture to every subscriber. Reports from canvassers: "145 in one week," "18 in one day," "19 in one afternoon," &c. Outfit free. Name three choices of territory. McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 583 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 TO $500 PER MONTH made selling our Star Copper Lightning Rod. Address MASON, BORDLEY & BARNES, Appleton, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LANDLORD and Tenants Lawyer, a book of law, but not a law book, giving the legal rights and liabilities of landlords and tenants, and purchasers and sellers of real estate. Everyone is a landlord or a tenant. Everybody needs it. Everybody will buy it. Send for terms. Address H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 480 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. BARNES, or her son, William Andrew Barnes, will be thankfully received by JOSEPH BARNES, 31 East Eldridge-st.

PERSONAL—GEORGE JOHNSON, SEAMAN, of bark J. O. Mastin last fall, is wanted; to come at once at 135 DeKoven-st., on important business. JOHN WOOD.